Colcan Indians Yuman

Colcan Indians: "Santa Ysabel tribe, sometimes known as the Colcan Indians or Mission Indians." - Los Angeles Examiner, Dec. 4, 1925. [Wronged by whites]

Colime

Colime: Rancheria mentioned (1815) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

·Colimies

Tribe in Peninsula of Lower California. Name on Humboldt's Map of New Spain, 1804 (crossing lat. 27°).
Bates gives "Cochimas or Colimies" (probably after Humboldt) — Central Am., West Indies &c (Stanford's Compend. Geog. & Travel), London, p. 28, 1878.

·Colímiës or Cochímas.—Bancroft (after Mühlenpfordt, 1844), Native Races, I, ·558, 1874; III, ·687, 1875.

Colechá

Colechá: Given by Sales as native name for place in northern Lower California where he often witnessed Indian ceremonies for the dead. [Probably near missions of San Miguel or San Vicente Ferrar].-- [Luis Sales], Noticias de la Provincia de California, p. 80, 1794.

Coloc Chumashan

Coloc. Apparently two Chumashan villages, one formerly near the Rincon or at Ortegas, near Santa Barbara, Cal., the other near Santa Inez mission.
Coloc.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857. **Kolok.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 324, 1907

See also Kolok

Coloc Chumashan

Coloc.-- Rancheria discovered by Cabrillo on mainland of Santa Barbara Channel, in 1542.-- B. Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., Voyage of Cabrillo, I, 181, 1857.

Coloc.-- Located by Taylor in the Carpinteria.-- Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor) Native Races I, 458,459, 1874.
Coloc.-- Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 307, 1879.

Colve.-- Yarrow (Appendix H, Wheeler Survey, p.319,1876.

K,olak (K'â-lâk).-- The landing-place of the Carpenteria (Chumashan)-MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov.1884, #293 & #884 Bureau Ethnology.

Note: Not to be confused with Coloco or Estocoloco, another rancheria discovered by Cabrillo on the island of Nicalque [probably Santa Rosa].

See also Colve, K,olak, K'â-lâk, El Paredon, Coloco, Holoc. [over]

[Card 2]

Coloc

Chumashan

Coloc: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (23 Indians). Spellings: Coloc 18 times; Coloco 1; Coloc, alias El Paredon, Holoc 2; Oloc 2.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Colóc: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Colóc 4 times; "Coloc or El Paredon".--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Colóc: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.--from Extracts of Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 27,1877.

Coloco

Chumashan

Coloco.-- One of three rancherias discovered by Cabrillo on one of the Santa Barbara Islands called by the Indians Nicalque [probably Santa Rosa]. Previously spoken of in the Cabrillo Narrative as Estocoloco.-- B. Smith, Voyage of Cabrillo in Colecion Documentos, Fla, I, 186, ~~[illegible]~~,1857.

Estilococo. -- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17,1863.

Coloco, Estocoloco.-- Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 311, 312, 1879. Same spelling Eisen(after Wheelre Survey) Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids.,11,1903.
Coloco, Estoloco.--Yarrow, Appendix H, Wheeler Survey, 319 1876.

Note: Not to be confused with Coloc, another rancheria discovered by Cabrillo on the mainland.

See also Estilococo, Estocoloco, Estoloco.

Colocotcha Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Colocotcha, Olococha: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (2 Indians).--Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Following rancherias ending in 'cocha' are given in same Book of Baptisms: Cochi, Mottococha, Ottacatsha, Palencocha, Sotomcochi, Guococha, Jococha.]

See also Olococha

Coloma[s] See Koloma Midoo

Nissenan band on South F.K American River at point where gold was first discovered in California, and which place still bears their name. — Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874.

"Colomas [lived] around Sutter's old mill". — History Sacramento Co. Thompson & West, 25, 1880; 2nd Amador Co. by J. D. Mason, 256, Oakland, 1881.

Colomas: Thompson & West, Hist. Sacramento Co., Calif. 25, 1880

See Koloma

Colon

Colon: Rancheria mentioned in Mission Books, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Jolom

See also Jolon, Zocolom? Tsocolom? Iolon

Colomache Hookooeko Mewan

[Rancheria? ~~or tribe~~] near San Rafael Mission, No. Calif., in 1828.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 597, 1885 (ft. note).

Colomache was name of a cañada NW of San Rafael, apparently between Novato creek and Gallinas creek. - Ibid.

See also Culumuk??

Colomugre

Colomugre: Rancheria mentioned (1837) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Colupetal Olamentko Mewan

Colupetal: Rancheria at Bodega mentioned repeatedly in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (21 Indians). Spellings: Calupetamal 15 times; Calupetamal de la Bodega 1; Calupetamal or Bodega 2; Kalupetamal 1; Colupetal 1; Calapatmaal 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Jcletamal and Geluatamal are also given as rancherias at Bodega in same Book of Baptisms.]

See also Kalupetamal, Calupetamal, Calaptmaal

Colve Chumashan

Indian village near Santa Barbara, Calif.
Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append.H. p319, 1876

See ~~also~~ Coloc, for which it is evident misprint

Comachos Pomo

Tribe in Rancheria and Anderson Valleys, Sonoma Co, Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific states, Vol.1 p 362, 386, 449, 1874.
Should be restricted to Anderson Valley (Barrett).
Named for their chief (Camino).

Comachos.-- "Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and So. Am.), 476, 1878" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891).

See Ko-ma'-cho

· cō'mda (=Sho'm-dah) Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on east bank of Indian creek about 1/2 mi. south-southeast of Philo and a mi. northwest of the confluence of Indian creek with Navarro river.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 150, Feb. 1908

· Co-mái-yàh Yuma

Tribe in Colorado Desert, Calif. Name on map drawn by Chief of Chemehuevis tribe, published by Whipple, --Pacific RR. Repts. III, pt. 3, p16, 1856. Closely related to Diegueños. Spelled by Gatschet, Comoyei, which see.

~~Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 166, foot note, 1900.~~

Sen Kam'-me-i

Comajac ? Kam-me-i ? Yuman

Comajac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Camajac

Comanches Shoshonean

"They call themselves 'Na-üni', which signifies—first alive, or live people. They are called Comanche by the Mexicans, Nar-a-tah, by the Wacos, Tah-wac-car-ros, etc., Par-too-ku by the Osages, and Sow-a-to by the Caddoes." --Robt.S.Neighbors, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 126, 1852. [Refers to Comanches of Texas.] (Na-ü-ni.--p.125.) (Näuni.--vocab. 494-505.)

Comanches.--"They are at present divided into 8 distinct bands, . classed and named by themselves as follows:
Ho-is, or Timber people . . also called 'Pine-takers' (or honey-eaters) . .
'No-ko-nies' because they live & travel in a circle.
'Teu-a-wish,' or Liver-eaters . .
'No-na-um', because they live in the high prairie where there is no timber . .
'It-chit-a-bud-ah'. Cold people, or the northern band . .
'Hai-ne-na-une', or Corn-eaters . .
'Koo-che-ta-kers', or Buffalo-eaters.
'Par-kee-na-um', or Water-people . . .--Ibid 127-128.

Comanche numerals, 1-20 and 30.--Ibid 129-130.

See also Na-üni, Na-ü-ni, Näuni, Nar-a-tah, Par-too-ku, Sow-a-to, Comanchee

(over

Comanchee.--Vocabulary of "Näuni or Comanchee (Texas)", by R.S.Neighbors.--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 494-505, 1852. (Numerals not given.)

Comanchees.--"An important tribe of Texas, who rove between the Colorado and Red Rivers, of Louisiana. They are divided into Comanches, Yamparecks, and Tenewas. They have but one language . . . The word Comanche is believed to be of Spanish derivation. The tribe called themselves Niyuna."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, V, 575-576, 1855. Spelled Comanches, Ibid 483, and by Wm.B.Parker, Ibid 683-684.

Comanches.--The inferior, outgoing tribes of Shoshonee stock "emigrated to, and made their home on, the plains of Texas, where they are known by the Spanish name of Comanches."--Schoolcraft VI, 616, 1857.
Tribes of Shoshonees migrated into Texas, acquired the horse, and "are now the bold and warlike Comanches."Ib.672.
"Comanches.--Of Shoshonee stock."--Ibid 686.

VERSO

Comanches Shoshonean

Comanches. -- Thomas Fitzpatrick, govt. agent, says the Comanches of Texas are but an off-shoot of the Shoshonee or Snake stock . --Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, Vol. I, 260, 1851.

Comanches Shoshonean

"Indians of Texas, belonging to the great Shoshonee or Snake family. They range from the sources of the Brazos and Colorado, rivers of Texas, over the great Prairies, to the waters of the Arkansas and the mountains of Rio Grande. They are also called Hietans, Jetans, and Paducas."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 51, 1858. Refers to several vocabularies.

Comanches: On the mountains of central New Mexico.--Armand Mondot, Hostoire des Indiens des Etats-Unis, p. 75, 1858.

Comayumas Yuman

"The Comeyas or Comayumas of San Diego and San Luis Rey." --Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 32, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See also Comeyas

Cómbatwash Lootooamian

Mixed race of Klamath-Modoc. - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 539, June 1873.

Combutwaush: "A few Rock Indians or Combutwaush lived on the southeast shores of Tule Lake."--Jeff C. Riddle, Indian History of the Modoc War, p. 15, 1914.

See also Cumbatwas.

Comedás Yuman

Comedas.—Julius Froebel states that while at a place below Tucson, in 1854, a Cocomaricopa told him that "the Pimas & the Cocomaricopas had agreed with 2 other tribes, the Cocopá & the Quejuen, to maintain themselves by agriculture; & that 5 other tribes, less peacefully disposed, the Apaches, Macjave, Simojueves, Comedás, & Cuchian, were their confederate enemies." --Julius Froebel: Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, & the Far West, 511, 1859.

See Comeya, ~~Kam-me-i~~ Ko-mó·ya

Comelcal Kam-me-i Yuman

Comelcal: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cumecal

Comert

Comert: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cometacal Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Cometacal: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cumecal

Comeya (Pl. Comeyas) Yuman

--Garces Diary(1775), Coues Ed., 166, 196, 197 footnote, 1900.
Bartlett, Personal Narrative, II, 7(early name for Diegeno, 179
1854; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 457, 1874. Ibid, 458.
Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879.
See also Comoyei, Co-mai-yah, and Quemeya.

Comeyas.-Domenech, Seven Years in St. Deserts of N. Am I, 441, 1860.
(no data).

Comeya.—Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Repts.,
Vol. IIId (Pt. 3), p. 102, 1856.

See Ka-mó-ya-h, Comoya.

(over

Comeya

Yuman

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 329-30, 1907

Comeya. Apparently a collective name indefinitely applied to the Yuman tribes from San Diego eastward to the lower Rio Colorado. By many authors it has been assumed to be synonymous with Diegueño, which doubtless it was in part. Just what tribes it included can not now be told, but the term is here applied only to interior tribes, the Diegueño about San Diego being excluded. (See *Cuñeil.*) When visited by Anza, Garcés, and Font, in 1775, the "Quemayá" wore sandals of maguey fiber and descended from their own territory (which began at the mountains, in lat. 33° 08′, some 100 m. to the N. W. of the mouth of New r. in N. E. Lower California, and extended as far as San Diego) to eat calabashes and other fruits of the river. They were described as "very dirty, on account of the much mezcal they eat; their idiom is foreign to those of the river" (Garcés, Diary, 1775, 165, 197, et seq., 1900). They were also visited in 1826 by Lieut. Hardy (Trav. in Mex., 368–372, 1829), who found them on the Colorado just above the mouth of the Gila, and who described them, under the name Axua (which, he says, is their tribal name), as being very numerous and filthy in their habits; to overcome vermin they coated their hair with mud, with which they also painted their bodies, and "on a hot day it is by no means uncommon to see them weltering in the mud like pigs." They were of medium stature, and were regarded by Hardy as excessively poor, having no animals except foxes, of which they had a few skins. The dress of the women in summer was a short bark skirt; the men appear to have been practically without clothing during this season. Both sexes practised facial painting, from which they were likened to the cobra de capello. The practice of selling children seemed to have been common. Their subsistence was fish, fruits, vegetables, and the seeds of grass, and many of the tribe were said to have been dreadfully scorbutic. Their weapons were bows, arrows, a few lances, and a short club like a round mallet. Whipple described the Comeya in 1849 (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 116, 1852) as occupying the banks of New r., near Salt (Salton) lake, and as distinguishable from the Cuchan (Yuma) "by an oval contour of the face." The names of but few Comeya bands or rancherias are known. These are Hamechuwa, Hatawa, Hepowwoo, Itaywiy, Quathlmetha.

These are Luiseño!

(H. W. H. F. W. H.)

Axua.—Hardy, Trav. in Mexico, 368, 1829 (also Axüa). **Camilya.**—Bourke in Jour. Am. Folklore, II, 176, 1889 (probably the same). **Co-máiyàh.**—Whipple in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 16, 1856. **Comedás.**—Froebel, Seven Years' Travels, 511, 1859. **Comeya.**—Bartlett, Pers. Narr., II, 7, 1854. **Co-moyah.**—Whipple (1849) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 116, 1852. **Comovàtz.**—Whipple, Pac. R. R. Rep.

[over]

Comeya.--Ludewig (after Bartlett), Literature of American Aboriginal Languages, ~~edited by N. Trubner~~, 26, 62, 63, 1858.

"Deguino or Comeya, at San Diego."--Ibid 26 (after Bartlett).

"Bartlett says that they [Diegeños] are also called Comeya; but Whipple asserts that the Comeya, a tribe of the Yumas, speak a different language."--Ibid 62. [The explanation is that Bartlett mistook the Diegueno Kamímei for Comeya.--CHM]

III, pt. 3, 16, map, 1856. ·Comoyeé.--Whipple, Exped. San Diego to the Colorado, 28, 1851. ·Co-mo-yéi.--Whipple (1849) in Schoolcraft, op. cit. ·Í-um Ó-otam.--Zeitschr. f. Ethnol., 86, 1886 (Pima name of Comeya and Diegueño). ·Kamiaakhwe.--Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (='foreign Kamia,' i. e., foreign Diegueños; Mohave name for Yuman Inds. near head of gulf, who are not Diegueños; cf. ·Axua, above). New River Indians.--Heintzelman in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 53, 1857 (Yum, or). Quathl-met-ha.--Thomas, Yuma MS. vocab., B.A.E., 1868 (on New r.). ·Quemayá.--Garcés (1775-76), Diary, 166, 450, 1900. Serranos.--Ibid., 196. ·Yum.--Heintzelman, op. cit., 42 (or New River Indians; cf. Í-um Ó-otam, above).

VERSO

Comeyan Kam'-me-i Yuman

"The Diegueno or Comeyan" - A.S. Taylor, California Farmer, Feb. 28, 1862.
(Brief vocab. from Whipple).

See Kam'-me-i, Diegueno.

Comeyas Yuman

"The Comeyas or Comayumas of San Diego and San Luis Rey." --Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 32, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

"Diegenos (or native name Comeyas)".-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 16, Feb. 14, 1882.

See also Comayumas

Comeyei See Comeya Yuman

Spelling by Whipple Expd. San Diego to Rio Colorado in 1849 p 16, 1851.

See Ka-mó-yah

Comicrabit

Comicrabit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (58 Indians). Spellings: Comicrabit 36 times; Comicravit 9; Cormicrabit 2; Cromicrabit 10; Cormiczabit 2; Comiczabit 1; Comicabrit 2; Comicavrit 2.-- Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Comiczabit

Comiczabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Comicrabit

Como [error for Pomo] Pomoan

Como: Santa Rosa Republican, Calif. Oct. 4, 1923.

INDIAN SEEKS GOVT. AID FOR RACE

Tom Johnson, wealthy Sebastopol Indian fruit grower, who has been working for some time in the interests of his people of the state who are less fortunate than he, was in this city yesterday.

Johnson was greatly interested in learning that Senators Slater, Powers, Handy and Nelson at the last session of legislature secured the passage of resolutions urging the congress to offer more aid to the Indians of the country, and stated it necessary by would go to Washington in the interests of the movement.

Johnson, with his brother, Henry Johnson, who is his partner in the fruit raising business in Sebastopol, were born at the Lower Lake ranchería in Lake county.

At that time Lake county and practically the entire northern part of the state was peopled with thousands of Como Indians, while now, through being forced from their hunting grounds and comfortable rancherias by the whites, the numbers have dwindled to a few hundred

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Retake of Preceding Frame

Comogei see Comoyei &c. Yuman

Typographic error (presumably) for Comoyei. – Whipple in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 115, 1852.

See Ka-mó-yah

Comosmu

Comosmu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gmosmu

Comoyá or Comoyeí Yuman

The tribe called Quemeyá (Cortez, 1799) is "at present written Comoyá or Comoyeí. The tribe is scattered from San Felipe across the desert, to the mouth of Rio Gila." —Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts.,Vol. IIId [Pt.3], p.125 (footnote), 1856.

Co-mo-yah or Co-mo-yei.--Whipple, in Schoolcraft, Ind.Tribes II, 116, 1852.

Co-mo-ya.--Ibid 110. Comoya.--Ibid 111.

See Ko-mo'-ya
See also Comoyei, Comoya, Co-mo-ya, Co-mo-yah, Co-mo-yei

Comoya (or Co-mai-yah) Yuman

Tribe on both sides of international boundary, reaching from San Felipe easterly nearly to Colorado River,—Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to Rio Colorado in 1849, p13, 1851.
Whipple later states that they are "scattered from San Felipe across the desert to the mouth of Rio Gila" (Pacific RR. Repts. III, pt. 3, p125, footnote, 1856).
Written Co-mo-ya by Whipple in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 110, 111, 1852.

See Ko-mo'-yah, Kamyá, Comoyei, Comoyah or Kamyá

·Comoyah or Co-mo-yei See ·Comeya Yuman

Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to Rio Colorado in 1849, p12, 1851. Tribe on the desert near San Felipe. Spelled also by Whipple Comoya (Ibid, 13), Comoyei (Ibid 16), Co-mo-yei (Ibid 17), and Co-mo-yah (Ibid 17)

·Comoyá.—Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol. IIId [Pt.3], p.125, 1856. ("scattered from San Felipe across the desert, to the mouth of Rio Gila".)

See Ko-mo-ya Comoyei

·Comoyatz See Comeya Yuman

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 166, footnote, 1900.

·Co-mo-yátz

~~Spelling and~~ Located on E side Colorado River below Gila ~~of tribe~~ on Yuma map of the Colorado.--Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts. Vol. IIId [Pt. 3] p.16, 1856.

See Ko-mo-yah

·Comoye Yuman

Gatschet, Indian Languages of Pacific Coast (San Diego), reprinted in Ind. Miscellany, 429, 1877.

See Ko-mo'-yah

·Comoyee See Comeya Yuman

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 166, foot note, 1900.

See Ko-mo'-yah

"Comoyei See Co-mai'-yah Yuman

"(Spanish : Quemeya, Comeya), including all Yuma dialects spoken in the arid country between the lower Colorado and the Pacific Ocean, between 32° & 34° latitude. They are the Diegueño around the roadstead of San Diego, the Comoyei in the country east of it, the Comoyei near San Tomas Mission (Hta-ä 'm, San Tomaseño, Kilwi), and other dialects and subdialects."--Gatschet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879; also Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Appendix H, p.331, 1876.

Spelled Co-mai'-yah on a map drawn by the chief of the Chemahuevis, published by Whipple in 1856.- Pacific RR. Reports, III, pt. 3, p.16, 1856.

Spelled Comoyei and Comoya by Whipple, Ibid, p.101, 125 ftnote.

~~Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 166, foot note, 1900.~~

Written Como-yei or Quemeya by Whipple in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 103, 1852. (= Kamyá Harrington) Comoyei on p.121. [over

Como-yéi or Quemeya Yuman

"The village at this place [San Felipe, 26 miles from Santa Isabel] contains probably fifty Indians, part of whom are Diegeenos, and acknowledge the authority of Tomaso; the rest belong to the tribe of the desert called Como-yéi, or Quemeya, speaking a different language, and totally ignorant of Spanish."--Whipple, Expd from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849, 31st Cong., 2d Sess., Sen. Ex. Doc. 19, p.5, 1851.

Co-mo-yah or Co-mo-yéi

Spelling for tribe occupying "the banks of New river near the Salt lake."--Ibid, p.17.

Other spellings: Comoyah (p.12); Comoya (p.13); Comeyei (p.16); Comoyeé (p.28).

See Comoyah, kamyá

Written Comoyei by Gatschet in 1877.- Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 156, March 1877.

·Comoyeí or ·Comoyá

The tribe called Quemayá (Cortez, 1799) is "at present written Comoyá or Comoyeí. The tribe is scattered from San Felipe across the desert, to the mouth of Rio Gila."
—Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol. IIId [Pt.3], p.125 (footnote), 1856.

See Kamia.

VERSO

Comoyéis

Yuman

On Feb. 21, 1854, Whipple learned "that war, or some other calamity, had visited all the Indians of the Colorado from the Gulf upwards, viz: the Cocopás, Comoyéis, Cuchans, Ya-va-páis, Chem-e-huè-vìs, Mac-há-vìs, Ca-hual-chitz, Mat-hát-e-vatch, and Hual-páich."--Whipple, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III, [pt. 1] p.110, 1856.

Comoyes

Yuman

In references to Yuman vocabularies, Ludewig speaks of Whipple's "Yuma Vocabulary, with Notices of the Comoyes dialect," in Pac.R.R.Repts.--Ludewig, Am.Aboriginal Languages, 206, 1858. On the preceding page (205) Ludewig speaks of "the Camoyes, or Puemaja, . a tribe of the Cuchans."

See Ko-mo'-ya

See also Camoyes, Puemaja

Conae

Conae: Rancheria "in an arroyo called San Juan Bautista" by the Spanish and "Yssuc by the natives", mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Conajo

Band in Santa Ana California. — Francisca Estudillo (qt.), in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 124, 130, 1893.

See Conejos; Los Conejos

·Concepcion

Yuman

·Concepcion. A mission established among the Yuma by Fray Francisco Garcés, in 1780, on the w. bank of the Rio Colorado, in s. E. Cal., near the Arizona boundary, at the site of modern Ft Yuma. The mission was destroyed by the natives July 17–19, 1781, and about 50 Spaniards, including Garcés, 3 other friars, and Capt. Rivera y Moncada, were killed. See *San Pedro y San Pablo.*

Concepcion.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 13, 1862; Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 397, 1889. **Immaculate Conception.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 101, 1855. **Puerta de la Purísima Concepcion.**—Coues, Garcés Diary, 19, 1900.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 334, 1907

·Concepcion

Yuman

"The Puerto, or Portezuelo, de la Concepcion", identical in site with Fort Yuma.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., I, 354, 1884.

Concepcion

Chumashan

Rancheria (1½ to 4½ miles?) NW of Pt Conception, passed by Portola's expedition, 1769.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist.Calif., I, 144, 1884. Fages calls it "Rancho de la Espada".--Ibid (after Fages' Voyage).

Location offhandedly at mouth of Cañada el Jolloru.— Chum.

Rancheria de la Espada, Concepcion de Maria Santisima. -- Indian rancheria of 20 houses and more than 250 people. 2 leagues NW of Pt. Concepcion. In canyon which estuary enters and receives the waters of a stream. Visited by Portola Expd. in 1769 and named Rancheria de la Espada, because an Indian stole a sword from a soldier. Crespi says he had already named it Concepcion de María Santísima. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou, s Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 151, Mexico, 1874.
See also Espada

Concepcion de Nuestra Señora

Concepcion de Nuestra Señora. A visitation town of (Cochimi?) Indians in 1745, situated 6 leagues s. of the parent mission, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, in lat. 27°, Lower California. Thirty-two rancherias were dependent on it.
Concepcion de Nuestra Señora.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759. **Purísima Concepcion.**—Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., v, 186, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
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Concepcion Laguna Chumashan

"Concepcion Laguna (Pueblo de la Laguna), a very large rancheria, on a point across an estero," passed by Porto-la's expedition, 1769, westward from San Buenaventura. Bancroft says "Santa Barbara was afterwards founded at S. Joaquin de la Laguna."--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary and Fages' Voyage), Hist.Calif., I, 143, 1884.

about 8 leagues W of San Buenaventura.

La Laguna de la Concepcion.-" Site of the future presidio and mission of Santa Barbara". - Eldredge, March of Portola, 33, 1909.

See also Laguna

Concho

Concho (Span.: 'conch'). The inhabitants of Concho bay, E. coast of Lower California, on which Loreto mission was established in 1697. The people spoke the Cochimi dialect.—Picolo (1702) in Lettres Edif., II, 63, 1841.

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Conchos

Dialect of Guaicura language, Lower California.--Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra, 1864), Native Races, III, 688 ft.note, 1875.

conchos or monquíes

According to Orozco & Berra (1864), the Conchos or Monquíes were a division of the Guaicuras in the vicinity of Loretto, Lower California.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 603, 1874.

See also Monquíes

Conchow Error for Concow Midoo

G. L. Burchard in 1878, as quoted by L. L. Palmer in Hist. of Mendocino Co., Calif., 171, 1880.

See Concow, Konkow.

Con-Cons See Kon-Kow Midoo

~~Misspelling of Concow (usually referring to band removed to Round Valley Reservation, Calif.)~~

3d Ann. Rept. Board Indian Commrs. (for 1871), 182, 1872.
4th " " " " " (" 1872), 37, 46, 1872.
Spelling corrected to Concows in 5th Ann. Rept. Ibid. (for 1873), 65, 1874.

Written Con-con in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1871, 682, 1872; Ibid for 1874, 133, 1874
Written Concon, Ibid for 1872, 66, 398, 1872.

·Concord error for Concow Midoo
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 288, 1877.

·Con-Cous Error for Concow Midoo
Robt. J. Stevens in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 121, 1868.
(240 in Round Valley Recuination in fall of 1866).

Concou.- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1884, 284, 1884.

Shoshonean

·Con-cou-eah-ra Serrano

Tribe in So. Calif. mentioned in Santa Isabel [= Santa Ysabel] Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. — House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d Sess. p. 131, 1857. (Misprint for Co-com-cah-ra)

See also Co-con-cah-ras, Co-com-cah-ra, Kokomcar.

·Concow See Kon-kow Midoo

Village and band in Concow Valley, Butte Co., Calif.

Band removed to Round Valley Reservation, Mendocino Co., Calif. in

Erroneously spelled Con-cons in early reports of Board of Ind. Commrs. Spelled ·Concow in 5th Ann. Rept. Board Ind. Commrs. (for 1873), p. 65, 1874; by Stephen Powers in Overland Monthly, XII, 420, May 1874.

Written Concow[s] in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1871, 335, 338, 1872 (178 in Round Val.). Ibid for 1872, 377, 1872 (usually misspelt Concon in this vol.). Ibid for 1873, 325, 1874 (159 then on Round Val. Reservation). — Ibid for 1876, 14 (148 in Round Val.) 187[illegible] [many omitted] Ibid for 1880, 238, 258, 1880 (117 in Round Val.). — Ibid for 1881, 272, 292, 188[illegible] — Ibid for 1882, 328, 1882 (152 in Round Valley). — [many omitted] — Ibid for 1896, 131, 1897 (157 in Round Val.). [Annual omitted] — Ibid for 1901, 201, 1902 (164 in Round Val.). Ibid for 1905, 194, 1906 (171 in Round Val.). [and every year] — Ibid for 1908, 150, 1909.

Con-Cow: In October 1862, 350 Con-Cow and Hat Creek Indians left Round Valley Reservation and wintered on Bidwell ranch on Sacramento River (doubtless Chico). - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1863, 93, 1864.

Con Cows: In October 1862, 400 to 500 Con Cows and Hat Creeks (2 entire tribes) driven from Round Valley Reservation by settlers.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt. 2, pp. 161 & 169, 1897. Written Con Cow tribe (Ibid, p.163) & Con Cow Indians (Ibid, p. 164).

Concows: Mentioned as engaged in fight with Hollilupe Indians (opposite) White Rock.-- Marysville Weekly Express, June 18, 1858 (from Butte Record).

Concow: Seven students The Sherman Inst. Riverside, Calif. 1925-6.— The Sherman Bull. Vol. 19, No. 1, Sept. 11, 1925.

Concow: Said to be about 300 living c. 1926.-Oroville Register, Dec. 3, 1926; also Sacramento Bee, Dec. 4, 1926.

See also Con Con, Con Cows, Concord, Concowe, Cou-cow, Konkow,

See Kon'-kow.

VERSO

"Concow Indians" Midoo

Concow Valley, Butte Co., Calif., "took its name from a tribe of the Concow Indians, numbering 700, who were camped there when it was first settled."--Harry L. Wells, Hist. of Butte Co., Calif., 254, 1882. (In Vol. II, but two vols. are bound together with continuous paing.)

Concow Indians.--T. T. Waterman, The Yana Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 13, p. 41, 1918.

Concows: Mention only.--J.W. Hudson, Pomo Basket Makers Overland Monthly, 561, June 1893.

Concow: Mention in connection with census of 1929. Mercury-Register (Oroville, Calif.) Dec. 16 and Dec. 17, 1929

Concows: Tribe with headquarters in Concow valley. Living conditions & customs. Former rcha. near Hendrick's Corners & burning grounds on Eakle rch. (now Schauer rch.) in Concow valley.--Evelyn Hendricks in Oroville Mercury-Register, Dec. 3, 1930.

See Konkow

Con Cowe See Con Cow Midoo

J. S. Styles in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1869, 188, 1870 (on Round Valley reservation).

Conejo Chumashan

Conejo: Rancheria near Santa Barbara, Calif. in 1873.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 466 (footnote),1884.

El Conejo: Spanish name for rancheria Sapue, on site of present El Conejo, Ventura Co. Also called San Lucas.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808. See Sapue.

See also S,apjtuuy, Saptuui

Comejos Yuman

Diegeno village tributary to Capitan Grande.--Rept.Comr. Ind.Affrs. for 1907, 92, 1907.

See also Los Conejos, Conajo

Conejos Yuman

• **Conejos** (Span.: 'rabbits'). A small Diegueño band on or near Capitan Grande res., at least 9 m. from San Diego, Cal.; pop. 80 in 1883.

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Co-nill (misprint for co-will) Soo-lah'-te-luk

Co-nill.-- History of Humboldt Co. 152, San Francisco, 1882. (W.W.Elliott & Co.)

See also Ko-wilth, Ko'-wil, Co-will, Koquilth,

Conocho

Chumashan(?)

Conocho: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Coochup

Conop

Olhonean

Conop. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Conop

Olhonean?

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; -Bancroft, Native Races, I, 452, 1874.

Conop: Rancheria of the "family" Yúnnatca mentioned (1787) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Consumne

Mewan

Consumne. -- Capt. J. A. Sutter in a letter dated New Helvetia, July 12, 1847, writes of the Consumne tribe living on Consumne River 20 miles from New Helvetia. -- ~~Mess. of Pres.~~ H.R., 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Ex. Doc. No. 17, p. 374, 1850

See also Cosumnes, Cosemenes

Contimp Ennesen

Contimp: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Camtim

See also Camtim,

Coochup Chumashan(?)

Coochup: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (6 Indians). Spellings: Coochup 4 times; Coochu 1; Conocho 1.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Coochup: Rancheria mentioned in Registers of La Purisima Mission (9 Indians). Spellings: Coouchup in Register,1814; Coochup twice, Coouchup; Jonaxup in Register, 1822.

Sauchu

Coo-coo-a Patwin Wintoon

Patwin village next below Doc-doc, which was just below the town of Colusa. - W.S. Green in J.H. Rogers' Colusa County History, 30, 1891.

See Koo-koo'-e

Cooenaua

Cooenaua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Guñiagua

Coo-er-ee Pi-Utes — Pinte

Band on Pyramid Lake + vicinity, Nevada. Numbered about 700 in 1866. - ~~H. A. Thomas~~ F. Campbell in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1866, 119, 1866.

Koo-yū'-e-weets (Kud-dy)

Cookchaneys See Chuk-chansy — Yokut

Thos. J Henley in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854, ~~512, 1855~~. Also, Bancroft, Native Races, I, 363, 1874.

House Doc. 1, 33d Cong., 2d Sess., Pt. 1, 512, 1854.

(Fresno River foothills)

See Chuk-chan'-se

Coolmehs

Midoo

Village & band on west side Feather River, a little above Ollas (above mouth of Bear River). — Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 420, May 1874.

See also Kul-meh, Yokulme,

Cools-on-tick-ara

Shoshonean

A Comanche band. Name means "Buffalo-eaters".--Schoolcraft (quoting Thos.Fitzpatrick), Indian Tribes, I, 260, 1851.

See also Koolsatik-ara, Koo-che-ta-kers, Koo-chi-ta-ku

Coomi'nee

Mewan

One of the 9 original villages in Yosemite Valley. — Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 333, April 1873.

Coosica

Coosica: Rancheria in the 'tular' [tule marshes] mentioned four times in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Coosica 4 times; Cootsica 1.-- Mision La Soledad, Libro de Bautismos, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cooskey | Mat-tōl | Athapaskan

"Mattole or Cooskey tribe": Mentioned in Indian Indenture dated August 9, 1862, on file in old Court House at Eureka, Calif.

Written Coaski in Indenture of Feb. 1861 (same place).

Mentioned as Kush-kish in Humboldt Times of August 7, 1858 (some then on Mendocino Reservation).

Coos-woot-na | Mountain Cahuilla | Shoshonean

Coos-woot-na: Indian name of Juan Antonio given in parenthesis in '18-Calif.Treaties' (p.40, ~~of~~ Senate Reprint, 1905) and mistaken by W.D.Strong for "old place name from which the clan took its Spanish-sounding name."--W.D.Strong, Aboriginal Soc.in Southern Calif.,150,152 ftnote,May 28, 1929.

It should be explained that in the 18-Calif.Treaties of 1852 the Spanish name of the signer was given first, followed by the Indian's personal name in parenthesis. Juan Antonio's name is given in this form--"Juan Antonio (Coos-woot-na)."--18-Calif.Treaties, Treaty of Temecula, Jan.5,1852 (p.40, Senate Reprint,Jan.19,1905).

Coot Olhonean

Rancheria {tributary in 1819 to ~~formerly near~~ Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.8, April 5 ,1860. (within present county of Santa Cruz); Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Coot: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (13 Indians). Spellings: Coot 2 times; Cooht 2; Cuto 1; Coott 1; Coochi 1.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Cooht, Coott, Cuto, Coochi,

Coot

Olhonean

Coot. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

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Cootsica

Cootsica: Rancheria in the tular [tule marshes] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Coosica

Coóyuweeweit N. Piute Shoshonean

Coóyuweeweit: "The Indians on this reservation [Pyramid Lake] belong to the nation commonly known as the Piutes... but in their own language this branch of them is known as "Coóyuweeweit," from coóyuwee, a species of sucker which formerly constituted their principal food-supply.--Stephen Powers Ann.Rept.Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876)p.449-450, 1877.

N. Piute, Koo-yu-e-weets-e-kud-dy, Koo-u'-e-wit

Copahs

Athapaskan

Cops.-- "Cops, Hanags, Yau-tuck-ets, and Tolawas, Indian tribes, living near the Oregon and California Coast frontiers, which Major Heintzleman had recently removed to the Reservation.-- A.S.Taylor (after Crescent City Herald, Aug. 1857), Calif. Farmer, Vol. 15, No. 7, April 12, 1861; Bancroft (after Crescent City Herald), Native Races I,445, 1874.

Copahs.-- Band on lower Klamath River, Calif.--A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, June 8, 1860. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 442, 1874.

Copahs.-- In extreme N of Klamath County, N of the Hoopahs. -- Bancroft (after MS map), Native Races, I,445,1874.

Copah.-- Bancroft, Native Races, III, 565, 1875.

Copahs.--A.H.Keane, Appendix Bates' Central Am.,West Indies etc., 475, 1878 (mention only)

Copcha

Tribe formerly represented at Mission San Juan Bautista.-- Hist. Monterey Co.,146, 1881.

Copcha: Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Copcha: Tribe of the Tulares mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (27 Indians). Spellings: Copcha, Copchas, Chopcha, Coipathre, Copthrau.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

·Copeh

Wintoon

[Gibbs did not say "lower" — nor upper either]

Copeh (from *kapai*, 'stream,' in the local dialect). A tribe of the Patwin division of the Copehan family formerly living on lower Puta cr., Yolo co., Cal. (421). **Cop-éh.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 428, 1853. **Ko-pe.**—Powell in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 519, 1877. **Putos.**—Powers in Overland Mo., XIII, 543, 1874 (so called by the Spaniards "on account of their gross licentiousness").

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·Cop-éh

Wintoon

Cop-éh : Tribe or band on [redacted] Puta Creek [probably near Winters].--Gibbs in Schoolcraft III, 421 (vocabulary 428-434), 1853; Copéh, 421., Cop-eh.

Note: Gibbs' vocabulary agrees best with Win of the foothills rather than with Pooewin or Patwin of the lower Sacramento Valley, but certain words differ widely from any of Wintoon stock and probably do not belong here.--

Copeh: Latham Proc. Philolog. Soc. Lond. VI, 84, 1854; Opuscula, 313, 345-346, 1860. Latham recognized the resemblance of the Copeh [=Win] to the Upper Sacramento Indians [=Wintoon], Ibid 84 (313).

Copéh: Buschmann (after Gibbs), Philologische und historische Abhand., K. Akad. Wissch. Berlin fur 1859, p. 575, 1860; Copéh: ibid, 574.

Copeh: Bancroft, Native Races, III, 647, 1875.

See also Cop-eh, Co-peh, Kopĕ, Top-eh

[OVER]

Mentioned by Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 160, 1877.

Powell's basis for the family name Copehan [=Wintoon] Linguistic Families, 69, 1891. [Name Copeh not mentioned by Powell.]

Note: Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne, a Pā'-we-nan, tells me that a man named Ko'-pĕh was a chief of the Pā'-we-nan tribe and lived at Hawh'-hawh rancheria on east side of Feather River a little south of Nicolaus. — Curtin.

Copeh: Barrett (quoting Gibbs), Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 285, 1908

VERSO

·COPEAN (= COPEHAN Powell, 1891) Wintoon

Stock name. — Henshaw & Mooney, Linguistic Families of the Indian Tribes north of Mexico, p. 1, 1885.

·COPEHAN Wintoon

Family name. — Powell, Linguistic Families, 69, 1891

See also COPEAN.

Wintoon

Copehan Family

Copehan Family. A linguistic stock formerly occupying a large territory in California, from Suisun and San Pablo bays on the S. to Mt Shasta and the country of the Shastan family on the N. Starting from the N., the E. boundary ran a few miles E. of McCloud r. to its junction with the Sacramento and thence to Redding, a large triangle E. of Sacramento r. belonging to the Copehan; and from Redding down the boundary was about 10 m. E. of Sacramento r., but S. of Chico it was confined to the W. bank. On the W. the summit of the Coast range formed the boundary, but from the headwaters of Cottonwood cr. northward it nearly reached the S. fork of the upper Trinity. The people of this family were among the most interesting of the California Indians, with a harmonious language and an interesting mythology. Their social and political system was like that of all California tribes: their largest unit was the village, more extensive combinations being for temporary purposes only. The people comprising this family have been divided by Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 1877) into 2 branches, the Patwin and the Wintun, differing considerably in language and customs. Following is a list of their villages:

Patwin subfamily: Aclutoy, Ansactoy, Chenposel, Churuptoy, Copeh, Guilitoy, Korusi, Liwaito, Lolsel, Malaka, Napa, Noyuki, Olbosel, Olulato, Suisun, Topaidisel, Tuluka, Waikosel, Wailaksel, Yodetabi, Yolo.

Wintun subfamily: Daupom, Noamlaki, Normuk, Nuimok, Nummuk, Patwin, Puimem, Puimuk, Tien-Tien, Waikenmuk, Winimem.

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Kammel or Piyumko ?

Copehor

Copehor: Rancheria near the Batequitos mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Copehor, Jopcheljor, Joperquir, Jacpeequar, Jocpagua, Joipagua, Joilpa, Jopahor.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Copeno Koopa

Remarks

Shoshonean

"Copeno Tribe". — Nicolas Chupassasa, chief. -Brawley News, Oct. 20, 1932.

See also Cupeño

Copetoy

Copetoy: Rancheria mentioned 3 times in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission, in 1834. -- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, 1824-1837, Bancroft Library.

Copich

Copich (writing not clear, may be Capich): Rancheria NE of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Copolimbre:

Copolimbre: Rancheria mentioned (1836) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Copoyolomi

Copoyolomi: Spellings (for rancheria) in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (9 Indians): Copoyolomi 2 times; Coppiloyomi 1; Coppoloyomi 1; Cotpoloyomi 2; Copotloyomi 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy, A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Copotloyomi

See also Coppiloyomi, Coppoloyomi, Cotpoloyomi,

Coppoloyomi

Coppoloyomi: Spellings (for rancheria) in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (9 Indians): Copoyolomi 2 times; Coppiloyomi 1; Coppoloyomi 1; Cotpoloyomi 2; Copotloyomi 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy, A. Pinart, Bancroft Library 1878.

Copotloyomi

See also Copoyolomi, Coppiloyomi, Cotpoloyomi

Cops Huss Athapaskan

Cops: "Cops, Hanags, Yau-tuckets, and Tolowas, Indian Tribes, living near the Oregon and California Coast frontiers", which Major Heintzelman had recently removed to the Reservation.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif.Farmer, Vol.15, No.7, April 12, 1861 (after Crescent City Herald, August 1857).

[Note: Cops is probably shortened form of Caw-paw or Caw-pay, given by Lucy Thompson as Poliklah name for Crescent City, sometimes ~~sometimes~~ applied to the Indians living there.]

See Kaw^{ch}-pa
See also Caw-paw, Caw-pay,

Copte Patwin ? Wintoon

Copte. Name used by Gen.Bidwell for tribe encountered between Sacramento and north or west fork of Stony Creek in 1844. —Justus H.Rogers:Colusa Co.History,53,1891.
Can this be same as Copeh? (Gen.Bidwell states that his route was up the E side of the Sacramento to forks of Stony Creek & down the W side.)

Coptis. "The Coptis, Colusi, Willys, & Kymatins ranged through the country around the [Marysville] Buttes."
—Gen.Bidwell in History of Sutter Co.by Wm.H.Chamberlain & Harry L.Wells,Oakland,13,1879.

Copeh?

Over

(in Colusa region in 1843 or 1844

Copte: Village mentioned by Gen. Bidwell but not located.- Historical Sketch of Butte Co. (Oakland, Smith & Elliott, Pubrs.) 11, 1877.

See Kopte

See other card

VERSO

Coptis Koroot Wintoon

Coptis. "The Coptis, Colusi, Willys, & Kymatins ranged through the country around the [Marysville] Buttes."
—Gen. Bidwell in History of Sutter Co. by Wm. H. Chamberlain & Harry L. Wells, Oakland, 13, 1879.

See also Copte.

Coquilt Yuman

· **Coquilt.** One of the Diegueño rancherias represented in the treaty of 1852 at Santa Isabel, s. Cal.—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 133, 1857.

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Diequeno

·Co-quilt — Yuman

Diequeno rancheria mentioned in Santa Ysabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. 133, 1857. (= 32d Cong. 1st sess. p -) [18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. June 1852]. - Reprint of Jan. 5, 1905, p. 43, 1905 (Coquilt).

See also Coaquell

So Piute

·Coraji — Shoshonean

Tribe located apparently on Wright Mohave Desert, a little northeast of the Benyence (=Benemé) on Bancroft's reproduction of Font's map (1776) in Hist. ~~of~~ Calif., I, 263, 1884. [misprint for Cobaji]

See Cobaji [: New-oo-ah]

Cora[s]

Lower California tribe, a subdivision of the Pericues or Edues. Originally only a ranchería name but later applied to several villages and to the river that empties into Barnabay Bay.— Venegas, Hist. Calif., 1, 56, 1759.

Francisco Pimentel states that Cora of Lower California is a dialect of Guaicura or Vaicura, entirely different from the Cora of Jalisco.— Boletin Soc. Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica, Mexico, VIII, 603+, 1862 (Rept. Smithsonian Report for 1864, 399, 1865)

See also Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 131-138, 183, 186, 1816.

Bates gives Coras as belonging to the Monquis.— Central Am., the West Indies &c (Stanford's Compend. Geog. & Travel), London, 38, 1878.

[over

Corbonamga

One of four distinct idioms spoken ~~at~~ San Gabriel mission in 1811.—

~~From A~~ Mission Record of ~~the~~ California Indians (1811), ~~&~~ Ms. in Bancroft Library, ed. by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 8, p. 11, May 1908.

Unidentified; ending may be Gabrielino locative -nga; may be copyist's misreading of Cucamonga.
Ibid. Kroeber's footnote.

Corbonamga: Archivo de la Misión de Santa Barbara 1811 or 1812. (Extract, Bancroft Library MS, 7: 124, 1876.)

See Corobonabit, Corobana, Corovonabit

·Coras

Tribe in Lower California belonging to the Monquis or Menguis.—Bancroft (after Mühlenpfordt, 1844), Native Races, I, ·558, 1874. Same spelling. III, ·687, 1875.

·According to Orozco and Berra (1864) the ·Coras are a division of the ·Guaicuras and dwell on the gulf coast from the ·Pericúes to Port la Paz.—Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·603, 1874.

·Cora.—Ibid, Vol. III, ·568, ·687, ·688, 1875 (name only). div. of Guaicuri.

·Dialect of the ·Waicura.--Ibid (after Hassel), ·687.

·Coras

·All tribes in Lower California said to be affiliated with the Yumas of the Colorado and ·Coras below La Paz.--Ibid (after Taylor), ·693.

VERSO

Coreacas

Spanish way of spelling Ko-re-ak-kas.
Also name (name changed) of unidentified island in Contra Costa County - probably in or near Sacramento-Joaquin delta or in Suisun Bay. - Statutes of Calif. for 1850, p. 60, 1850.

See Ko'-re-ak'-kah

Cori

Dialect of the Cochimí language in Lower California. -- Bancroft (after Clavigero 1789), Native Races, III, 688, 1875.

See also Cora

Cormicrabit

Cormicrabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Comicrabit.

·Coriú Patwin? Wintoon

Rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif., visited by ~~Ordaz~~ Argüello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 447, 1885 (after Ordaz MS Diary).

Coriu: Mention only (Bancroft 1885, after Ordaz 1821).--W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of Calif. Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p. 130, Nov. 13, 1926.

Cormiczabit

Cormiczabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Comicrabit

Corobonabit

Corobonabit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of San Gabriel Mission Book (57 Indians). Spellings: Corobonabit 21 times; Corobanabit 10 times; Corovonavit 1; Corovonabit 2. Corobana 1.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820

See also Corbonamga

Coronado Islands

Coronado Islands.-- Luiseño name: Totakamilum. --Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 8, 191, Aug. 7, 1908.

Cahuilla?

Corova

Shoshonean

Corova: One of 6 villages in San Jacinto Valley near Soboba springs, settled by a "band of southern Indians about the time of the Montezumas."--San Jacinto Register, Apr. 25, 1929.

Cahuilla

· Co-ro-vang-ang

One of the Cahuilla signers of the Treaty of Temecula (1852) lived at Co-ro-vang-ang. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 40, 1905.

El Corpus

El Corpus: Spanish name for rancheria Suchesen mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Suchesen

Corral

Chumashan

Rancheria del Corral. -- Populous Indian village on Santa Clara River, 4 leagues across the mountains from San Fernando Valley, visited by Portola Expd. in 1769, and named Rancheria del Corral "because the inhabitants lived without other protection than a light shelter of branches in the form of an enclosure." -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 187, 1911.

Santa Rosa de Viterbo. -- "Soldiers called it Rancheria del Corral and I named it Santa Rosa de Viterbo." -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 130, Mexico, 1874.

Sta. Rosa de Viterbo or Corral Rancheria. -- Near Hart's 4 leagues over the mountains from the San Fernando Valley to the Santa Clara River. Passed by Portola Expd. 1769. --

(over)

Corral

Yuman

Corral. A rancheria of gentile Diegueños near San Diego, s. Cal., in 1775.

El Corral. --Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 254, 1884.

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Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. of Calif., I, 143, 1884.

See also Santa Rosa de Viterbo

VERSO

Cor-tep Po-lik'-lah

Cortep.

Cor-tep, --Po-lik-lah name for their village on N bank Klamath River halfway between Pec-wan village and McGarvey's old store (now post-office at Klamath Bluffs) -- 1/2 mile each way.-- Luch Thompson to the American Indian, pp. 13, 63, 83, 162, 1916. (Spelled Cos-tep, Typog. error, p.188)

See Ko"-tep'
See also Kootep, K-o-tep, Cot-tep, Cor-tet (typog.error)

Cor-tet Yurok

Village on lower Klamath River (200 inhabitants).- Robt. J. Stevens, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

See also Cot-tep

Cortina = Kotina Indians — Wintoon

Band of Win ~~or Bat-win~~ Indians on Cortina Creek — which the Indians all call Có'tina (Ko'-té-nah). Kotena is a place name — not in any sense a tribal or subtribal name. — Cam

The 'Cortina band' is mentioned in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1907, 93, 1907.

"Cortinas or Wy'-cows. The Indians that inhabit the country along Cortina Creek have always -- even in 1850 -- been called by the name of that stream, but Wy'-cow is the proper name." -- Will S. Green, Hist. Colusa Co. San Francisco, 33, 1880.

See also: 'Klet-sel, 'Klet-win, Cortinas

Cortinas — Win — Wintoon

Speaking of the Indians of Colusa Co., Calif., in 1850, it is said that there were perhaps "200 of the Cortinas, who had their headquarters near the head of Cortinas Creek, about 20 miles SW of Colusa."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 124, 1891.

Note. — The so-called Cortinas [better Kortinas] are a Wintoon tribe or subtribe calling themselves 'Klet'-sel or 'Klet'-win and dwelling on Kortina Creek. They are practically identical with, or at most a subtribe of, the Ko-pā' of Capay Valley. — Cam.

See 'Klet'-sel & 'Klet-win.

Corū Ko'roo Wintoon

Name used by W.S. Green + others interchangeably with Colus for tribe whose principal village was on site now occupied by the town of Colusa. Green speaks of "the Corū or Colus tribe". - G.H. Rogers' Colusa County History, 30, 1891.

Corū: Rancheria visited by Arguello + Ordaz in 1821.

See Ko'roo

See also Corusies, Colus, Colusi, Coru, Koroo

Corú Ko'roo Wintoon

Corú: Rancheria visited by Arguello in 1821.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 176. 1806-1821. Located S of Cha between Capá and Cha. --Ibid. [Corú is Colusa-dem]

·Coruano

Coruano. One of 4 unidentified tribes, probably Shoshonean, formerly living e. of Tejon pass, s. Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 8, 1863.

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See also Caruana

·Corusie[s] Ko'-roo Wintoon

Tribe or band of Patwin formerly at Colusa on Sacramento river. — Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, vol. 13, 543, 544-545, Dec. 1874. (Chiefs Sioc and Hookileh).

Corusies. — Thompson & West, Hist. Sacramento Co., Calif. 25, 1880

Corusias [= Colusas].--Palmer's Hist. Lake & Napa Counties p. 55 of Lake Co., 1881.

See also Corū, Kóru, Ko'-roo
Colouse, Colus, Colusi, Colusa, Kol'-loos, Korusi.

Corvilla

Corvilla country. --Rept. of Lt. E.O.C. Ord, dated Nov. 6, 1849, in Sen. Ex. Doc. 47, 31st Cong. 1st Sess. p. 119, 1850.

Corvilla Indians on Cajon Creek. --Ibid, p. 125.

[W or NW of San Bernardino]

See Cahuilla

• Cŏ samak (= Sho'-sah-mahk) Pomo

Old Village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, in McDowell valley near head of McDowell creek about 1 3/4 mi. NE of Sanel or Old Hopland. Uninhab. for many years, swept by contagious disease. Myth - all people changed to birds which flew away - village unoccupied since.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 172, Feb. 1908

co'samal (=Sho'-sah-mahl) Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, about 1 mi. southwest of Fountain.

MUSEO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 171, Feb. 1908

Coscoy See Diegueños

Rancheria formerly on the site of Old Town, San Diego, Cal.

-Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 207, footnote, 1900.

Cosemenes — Mewan

Cosemenes.—Beechey, in Nov. 1826, speaks of an excursion party starting from Mission of San Jose, which "proceeded up the Rio Sán Joachin until they came to the territory of a particular tribe named Cosemenes, when they disembarked with the gun, and encamped for the night near the village of Los [p. 25] Gentiles." —Beechey, Voyage of Blossom, 8° ed. II, 24-25, London, 1831.

"Gentiles, called Cosemenes". —Ibid, 27.
Beechey speaks of a troop arriving at the "river San Francisco, near the rancheria of .. the Cosemenes."—Ibid 28
"Los Gentiles, the Cosemenes."—Ibid, 59.

·Cosemenes — Mewko — Mewan

Extinct tribe formerly living on lower San Joaquin or tributary slough on or near the Yachichumne [= Calaveras] River. Their ranchria attacked and destroyed by the Spaniards under Sanchez, in November 1826.
—Beechey, Voyage of Blossom, I, 361-366; 387, 1831. "II, 24-31"?

·Cosemenes, or Cosumnes

"~~Across the San Joaquin Valley, "[From Sanchez's starting point, probably his headquarters, San Francisco] From San Jose Mission, No. Calif., in 1826.~~—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 109, 1885. [In a footnote it is said of this enterprise of Sanchez against the Cosemenes in 1826: "In the diary [Sanchez's] the Cosemenes, the original form of the later Cosumnes, lived on or near the Rio San Francisco [~~Sacramento~~]. On the way

See Cosumnes, Kosoomnes, Cosmenes, Kosemne

[over

Cosemenes (cont'd)

thither the army passed Las Positas, Rio San Joaquin, and Rio Yachicumé." — Ibid, 110, footnote (after Sanchez diary).

Cosemnes Indianer. - Hartmann's map 'Special Karte Californien', Weimar, 1849.

Kosemne. - Hartmann's map 'Californien', Weimar, 1849.

VERSO

Cose-wa[s] See Goshowah Yokut

Tribe represented by 88 persons on Fresno Reservation in 1862. — Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. (for 1862), 359, 1863.

Probably the Gosh-sho-o of Table Mt. S of San Joaquin River.

Coss-was.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862).

See Ko-sho-o, Gosh-sho-o

Cosmeait

Cosmeait: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Cosmit[s]

·Cosmenes Mewko Mewan

"Rio Cosmenes" in Wilkes' narrative, various places, and on Wilkes' map (1841) given as Cosmenes R.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 244 (map) 245, 1886. (Map given). (after Sutter)

Cosumnes R. also called Tahualmes and Macasomy.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., V, 106 ft.note, 1886.

[Keep this card for synonymy, showing Cosumnes & Makozume ('Macasomy' &c) rivers to be the same — as even now stated by older settlers. CHM]

See ~~Cosomones~~ Cosumnes

·Cosmistas Mewan?

Rancheria on lower San Joaquin River, Calif.,at the junction of the southern slough, just above the present railroad bridge, mentioned by Abella in 1811.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., II, 323, 1885. Place appears to be junction of Old River with the main San Joaquin, just SW of present railroad town Lathrop, and a little SE of Banta. If therefore was only a little below Cuyens. - CHM

Cosmistas: Village mentioned by Schenck (from Bancroft 1885 after Abella 1811). Located between San Joaquin channels about 9 mi. SW of Stockton and 12 mi. NE of Bethany."Between the middle and eastern San Joaquin channels. . . the Spanish found the Jusmites or the Cosmistas, the two names obviously referring to the same group".--W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of Calif. Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p.135,138, Nov. 13, 1926.

See also Jusmites

Cosmitas: Rancheria mentioned on San Joaquin river.--
Abella, Diario de un Registro de los Rios Grandes,
Oct. 15-30, 1811.

VERSO

Cosmit[s] Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Indian village in Southern California. — Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, 72, 1891 (45 inhabitants). — Francisco Estudillo in Ibid for 1893, 125, 128, 1893.

Location (of Reservation) defined. Dec. 27, 1875. —Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. I (Laws), 821, 1904.

Cosmit, Cosmi: Spellings for rancheria "near Santa Ysabel" mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822. See Jusmit.

Cosmit R: NE of North Cuyamaca Peak on U.S.Geol, Survey maps, S.Calif. Sheet, 1904, 1914).

See also Cosmeait

Cosolumnes Yuki Yuman

"Sutter reports to Alvarado (1841) that the Cosumnes and Cosolumnes had been plotting against him." --Dept. St. Pap., MS., xvii, 88-93, in Bancroft, History of Calif., IV, 228, ftnote, 1886. (after Sutter)

Cosomne

Mewan

Cosomne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (84 Indians). Spellings: Cosomne, Cosome, Cossomne, Cossum, Josomne, Osomne.--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Cosomne, Cossomne, Cósomne, Cosom., Osomne: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San Jose Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernandp] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Cósemes: Spelling by A. F. Coronel in Cosas de California, MS, Bancroft Library, p. 175, 1877.

See Ko-soom-ne
See also Cosumne, Kosomne, Cosemene

Cosonoy

Cosonoy: Rancheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Cosonoy. Spelling in Book of Baptisms, Coconoy.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Coconoy

Cósopo

Cósopo:"Place"on E side San Francisco Bay mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See also Cazopo

·Cosos Shoshonean

"The Monos, Cosos, and some other tribes, occupy the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas."—Bancroft (after Taylor in Calif. Farmer, May 8, 1863), Native Races, I, 456, 1874.

The so-called Cosos are a band of Panamint Shoshones living half of the year in Coso Mts., SE of Owens Lake, Inyo Co., Calif. Not to be confused with the Cosumne Indians wrongly called Cosos by J.D. Mason in Hist. Amador Co., Calif. 256, Oakland, 1881.

Cosos.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 8, 1863; June 26, 1863.

· Coso Piutes: "Malarango, chief of the Coso Piutes".-- W.A.Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 31, 1922. (Written Coso tribe, Ibid 81 (after M.H.Farley's Report in San Francisco Alta, July 24, 1860).

See Koso

See also Coso,

Cosos [Error] Mewan

Cosos: Name wrongly used for Cosumne Indians by J.D. Macon in Hist. Amador Co., Calif., 256, Oakland, 1881.
Not to be confused with the so-called Cosos of Coso Mts. Inyo Co., Calif. who are Panamint Shoshone. -Conn

Geog. Name
Kam'me.i

Cosoy Yuman

Cosoy.-- Indian name for Bay of San Diego.-- Informe de la Mision de San Diego, MS, obtained by Benjamin Hayes from Juan Baudini, and bound in Hayes' Scrapbook, 'Mission Book', Vol. I, p. 100.

Cosoy: Native name for first site of San Diego Mission at present Old Town. Mission moved to present site in August 1774.-- Padre Junipero Serra, Introduction to Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission, 1769-1822.

Cosoy: First site of San Diego Mission at the port of San Diego. Mission transferred in 1774 to Nipaguay. --Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cosoy Yuman

Cosoy. A Diegueño rancheria at which the mission of San Diego (q. v.) was established in 1769; situated at the present Old Town, on San Diego bay, S. Calif.

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Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 137, 230, 656, 1884.

Cosoy. "Site of the ancient Indian village of Cosoy, and on this spot the first settlement of Whites was made. It is the birthplace of the California missions."—Drury, California, 38. 1935.

Cossomne Mewan

Cossomne: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

Cossomne, Cosomne, Cósomne, Cosome, Osomne: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Cosomne

"Cahuilla"

Costakiktum

Shoshonean

costakiktum: Mountain Cahuilla clan located in San Timoteo Canyon, brought to vicinity of Riverside as guard against more distant raiding tribes in 1846.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 91, 152, May 28, 1929. Clan home at Sewīa (Santa Rosa).--Ibid. p. 148, 149, 150.

Costanes

Olhonean

The Indians of Santa Clara Valley from San Francisco to near San Juan Bautista Mission were "the Olhones or (Costanes.)"--Frederic Hall, Hist. of San Jose and surroundings, 40, 1871. Also, Historical Atlas of Santa Clara Co. p. 9, SF (Thompson + West, Publishers) 1876.

See also Olhones, Costanos

Costano

Family or stock name used by Latham for tribes about San Francisco Bay. – Opuscula, 348, 1860. (Latham included under this head the Ahwastes, Olhones or Costanos of the coast, Romonans, Tulomos, and Altatmos)

Costano.–"Latham. Trans.Philolog.Soc.Lond., 82, 1856" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.70, 1891).

See Costanos

Costanoan Family

Olhonean

Costanoan Family. A linguistic family on the coast of central California. In 1877 Powell (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 535) established a family which he called Mutsun, extending from San Francisco to Soledad and from the sea inland to the Sierras, and including an area in the Marin co. penin., N. of San Francisco bay, and gave vocabularies from various parts of this territory. In 1891 (7th Rep. B. A. E., 70, 92, map) Powell divided this area between two families, Moquelumnan and Costanoan. The Moquelumnan family occupied the portion of the old Mutsun territory E. of San Joaquin r. and N. of San Francisco bay.

The territory of the Costanoan family extended from the Pacific ocean to San Joaquin r., and from the Golden Gate and Suisun bay on the N. to Pt Sur on the coast and a point a short distance S. of Soledad in the Salinas valley on the S. Farther inland the S. boundary is uncertain, though it was probably near Big Panoche cr. The Costanoan Indians lived mainly on vegetal products, especially acorns and seeds, though they also obtained fish and mussels, and captured deer and smaller game. Their clothing was scant, the men going naked. Their houses were tule or grass huts, their boats balsas or rafts of tules. They made baskets, but no pottery, and appear to have been as primitive as most of the tribes of California. They burned the dead. The Rumsen of Monterey looked upon the eagle, the humming bird, and the coyote as the original inhabitants of the world, and they venerated the redwood. Their languages were simple and harmonious. Seven missions—San Carlos, Soledad, San Juan Bautista, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San José, and Dolores (San Francisco)—were established in Costanoan territory by the Franciscans subsequent to 1770, and continued until their confiscation by the Mexican government in 1834, when the Indians were scattered. The surviving individuals of Costanoan blood may number to-day 25 or 30, most of them "Mexican" in life and manners rather than Indian.

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True tribes did not exist in Costanoan territory, the groups mentioned below being small and probably little more than village communities, without political connection or even a name other than that of the locality they inhabited.

The following divisions or settlements have been recognized: Ahwaste, Altahmo, Ansaime, Aulintac, Chalone, Costanos, Kalindaruk, Karkin, Mutsun, Olhon, Romonan, Rumsen, Saklan, Thomien, Tulomo, and Wacharon (?).

=**Costano.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 82, 1856 (includes the Ahwastes, Olhones or Costanos, Romonans, Tulomos, Altatmos); Latham, Opuscula, 348, 1860. <**Mutsun.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 157, 1877 (includes Ahwastes, Olhones, Altahmos, Romonans, Tulomos); Powell in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 535, 1877 (includes under this family vocabs. of Costano, Mūtsūn, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz). **Costanoan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 70, map, 1891.

VERSO

Costanoan = Olhonean

Spanish name used as stock name for coast tribes between San Francisco Bay and Sur (south of Monterey) — a miserable makeshift.

See Kroeber, The Chumash and Costanoan Languages, Univ. of Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethn., IX, 237-263, Nov. 19, 1910.

See also Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. + Eth. 2, 69-80, 1904.

Costanoes or Coast Indians (see Costaños and Ol-hones)

Name used by Adam Johnston in 1852, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 45, 242, 1853.

1, 31st Cong. 2d Sess., 125, 1850; Ibid, Doc. 4,

Same spelling by Adam Johnston, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 710, 1857.

"Olhones, (called, in Spanish, Costanos, or Indians of the Coast".-- Adam Johnston, Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 506, 1852.

"Ohlones (called Costanos or Indians of the Coast)".-- A.S. Taylor, after Johnston), Calif. Farmer, May 31, 1861.

See Olhonean

See also Costanoan

Costaños see Olhones

Tribe on west side San Francisco Bay, Calif.

Numerous early references.

- Adam Johnson in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, II, 494-505 (vocab), 1852. (Vocabulary by Pedro Alcantara). {Latham, Proc. Philolog. Soc. Lond. VI, 79, 1854; Ethnol Opuscula, 308, 1860.

Gatschet states that Costaño, on the Bay of San Francisco, was spoken by the 5 extinct tribes, Ahwastes, Olhones, Altahmos, Romonans, and Tulomos. - Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157, 1877.

Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 453, 1874. Costaños 1875. III, 647.

Costanos (name only). - Schoolcraft Ind. Tribes, II, 369, 552, 1854.

Costanos

Olhonean

Costanos (Span.: 'coastmen'). Certain tribes or groups belonging to the Costanoan family on San Francisco penin., connected with Dolores mission, Cal. The term has been applied to the Olhone, Ahwaste, Altahmo, Romonan, and Tulomo collectively; also to the Olhone and Ahwaste taken together; and to the Olhone alone. The term was chosen by Powell for the name of the Costanoan family, q.v. (A. L. K.)

Coast Indians.—Ind. Aff. Rep., 124, 1850. **Coastmen.**—Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 79, 1854. **Costanoes.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., op. cit. **Costanos.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 506, 1852. **Costeño.**—Simeon, Dict. Nahuatl, xviii, 1885.

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Costanos: Ludewig, 1858 p. 53. (S.F. Bay region - 5 "tribes"

Costos (error for Costanos) Olhonean

"The Cusha and Costos languages of central California."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 405, 1853. (Refers to vocabularies of Adam Johnson, in Schoolcraft II, 494-508, 1852, where spelling is Costanos.)

See Costanos

Costrowers See Gosh-sho-o Yokut

Tribe on San Joaquin River, Calif. (in foothills)

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. 1, p 363, 456, 1874.

Thos. J. Henley in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854, ~~512, 1855~~. House Doc. 1, 33d Congress, 2d Sess., Pt. 1, p. 512, 1854.

Cosumne. -- Tribe of tame Indians or Neophytes in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846, 59 (34 males & 25 females). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif., 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Cosumne. -- Bancroft [after Sutter 1847], Native Races, Vol. I, 450, 1874.

Cosumne, Cosumné, Cosumnes. -- Sutter speaks of the Taugloauté territory of the Cosumné tribe. Also says that in March 1848 he moved the Cosumnes rancheria ~~from their rancheria~~, to the sheep corral. -- New Helvetia, Sutter's Diary of Events from 1845-48, pp. 9, 130, 158, 178, 181, 185, 188, 199, MS, Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881. [Note: DeMofras Map locates a village

[over]

Cosumne (Cos-um-ne) Mewko Mewan

Subtribe or tribe between American and Mokelumne Rivers, Calif. - Fremont, Geographical Memoir on California, p. 13, 1849 (Tribe Cos-um-ne giving name to Cosumnes River).

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

Bancroft, Native Races, I, 450, 1874 (Rancheria in Sacramento Valley - after Sutter's Ms.); III, 566, 648, 649, 1875.

"The Cos-um-ne Indians, who give name to this river, have been driven away from it within a few years, and dispersed among other tribes; and several farms, of some leagues in extent, have already been established on the lower part of the stream". - Fremont Geographical Memoir, Senate Misc. Doc. 148, 30th Congress, 1st Sess., p. 16, 1848.

See also Cosemene, Kosoomne, Cossomne, Cosomne

(over)

of "Indiens Kosemnes" on the E side of Sutter's Fort.-- DeMofras, Carte de l'Oregon, Calif. etc., General Map, 1844.]

Cosumnes: Tribe mentioned by W. Egbert Schenck (under the spelling Unsumnes) on lower San Joaquin river. Located on his map northwest of Cosumnes river.-- W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p.129, map p.133, Nov. 13, 1926.

"Rio de los Cosumnes, a stream receiving its name from the Indians who live in its valley". —Fremont: Expl. Expd. to Oregon & Calif. (1844), 248, 1845.

Cosumné Indians.-- Fremont: Memoirs, I, 442, 1887. [Third Exped. 1845-1846.]

VERSO

Cos-um-ne Mewan

Cos-um-ne: "The Cos-um-ne Indians, who give name to this river [Cosumnes], have been driven away from it within a few years, and dispersed among other tribes; and several farms, of some leagues in extent, have already been established on the lower part of the stream."--J. C. Fremont, Geographical Memoir upon Upper California, 30th Cong., 1st Sess., Senate Misc. Doc. No. 148, p. 16, 1848.

Cosumnes Northern Mewuk Mewan

Cosumnes. -- James Mooney, Notes on the Cosumnes Tribes of Calif., Amer. Anthropologist, III, no.3, pp.259-262, July, 1890.
[The Indians here referred to by Mooney are not Cosumnes at all, but are the Northern Mewuk of the timbered foothills between the Cosumnes & Mokulumne Rivers. The Cosumnes were a Mewko tribe inhabiting the lower tule country in the flat open valley bordering San Joaquin River and spoke a dialect very different from Mewuk. --CAM]

Cosumnes Mewko Mewan

'Tribe' name, no data.-Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, pp. 237, 441, 1860.

Tribe mentioned by Amador in 1820.- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 339, 1885 (ft.note).

Cosumnes.-"Sutter reports to Alvarado (1841) that the Cosumnes and Cosolumnes had been plotting against him."- Dept. St. Pap., MS., xvii, 88-93, in Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 228 ft.note, 1886.

Cosumnes.--In May 1827 Jedediah S.Smith "was encamped in the country of the Moquelumnes and Cosumnes."--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., III, 156, 1885.

See Cosemene, Kosoomne

Cosumnes Mewko Mewan

Tribe or subtribe on east side lower Sacramento or lower San Joaquin, River, Calif. Name given by J.D. Dana by John A. Sutter in 1841. Word for water 'kik' (=keek). - Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Exped. 630, 1846.

~~Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.6, March 23, 1860.~~

Evidently a band or subtribe of the Makozzumne. - Cam Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, map p.51, 1885.

See also James Mooney (from notes of Colonel Z.A. Rice), Am. Anthropologist, III, 259-262, 1890. Term Cosumnes used in a loose way for otherwise unnamed tribes living on or near the Cosumnes River. The only localities mentioned are Dry Creek and Fiddletown (now Plymouth, in Amador County, Calif.). These localities are in the foothills above the territory of the Mewko tribes, to which the Cosumnes of Dana belonged, so Mooney is in error as to his geography.

See also Cosemenes, Consumnes

[over

Written Cosumnee [River] on Farnham's Map of the Californias, 1845.

Cosumne: Fremont in letter to Hon. Thos. H. Benton, dated Feb. 6, 1849. — Upham, Life of Fremont, 291, 1856.

VERSO

Cosumni Mewko Mewan

Cosumni. A tribe, probably Moquelumnan, formerly residing on or near Cosumnes r., San Joaquin co., Cal. According to Rice (quoted by Mooney in Am. Anthrop., III, 259, 1890) these Indians went almost naked; their houses were of bark, sometimes thatched with grass and covered with earth: the bark was loosened from the trees by repeated blows with stone hatchets, the latter having the head fastened to the handle with deer sinew. Their ordinary weapons were bows and stone-tipped arrows. The women made finely woven conical baskets of grass, the smaller ones of which held water. Their amusements were chiefly dancing and football; the dances, [over]

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See Ko-soom'-ne

Cosumnies See Cosumne Mewan

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, June 8, 1860; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, Vol.I, p.450, 1874; Ibid, on map opp. p.322.

Between American and Mokelumne Rivers.

See also Cosumne, Kosoomne

however, were in some degree ceremonial. Their principal deity was the sun, and the women had a ceremony which resembled the sun dance of the tribes of the upper Missouri. Their dead were buried in graves in the earth. The tribe is now practically extinct.

Cosemenes.--Beechey, Narr., I, 366, 1831. Cosumnes.--Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 631, 1846. Cosumnies.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860. Kosumnès.--Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 376, 1844.

VERSO

Cosutes

Shoshonean

"The Cosos or Cosutes".--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.) Name invented by Taylor for the Koso branch of Panamint Shoshone. Not to be confused with the Goshutes = Gosiute.

See Ko'-so
See also Cosos

Co-ta-plane-mis

Mewan

Tribe (~~on reservation between~~ vaccinated near Stanislaus River, ~~and Tuolumne rivers?~~) Calif., in 1851. —W.M. Ryer, Sen.Ex.Doc.61, 32d Cong. 1st Sess., p.21, 1852.

Co-to-plan-e-nee.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.782, 1899 [publ.1901].

Cotoplanenee.-- Ibid: p.953.

See also
Co-to-plan-e-mis, Cotoplammis, Ko-tup'-plan-nah

Cotas

Cotas: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Cotoni

See also Cotoni, Santiago, Cotosi

Cotchimi

--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 99, 1858. Spelled Cochimi on p.49.

See Cochimi

Cotejen Olhonean

Cotejen. A Costanoan village formerly near San Francisco bay, Cal.—Mission book (1784) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 352, 1907

Cotejen Olhonean

Cotejen: Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.---Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Cotegen: Tribe or family near the Olionos, located S of Point San Pedro on Arroyo del Purisima. Spellings: Cotegen, Cotegenes, Cottegen, Cotegem.---Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810. [Ssalaime given as rancheria of Cotegen tribe.]

Cotemebet

Cotemebet: Rancheria mentioned (1816) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Cothsemejait

Tribe formerly represented at Mission San Juan Bautista.-- Hist. Monterey Co.,146,1881.

Cothsmejait: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (6 Indians, 1820, 1821, 1822).-- Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Cotiyomi We-shum'tat'-tah Pomoan ?

Cotiyomi: Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

See So-to-yo'-me

See also Sotiyomi?

Cōtōmkō'tca See Shó-tum-kó-chă Mewan

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 309, 1908.

Old Hoo-ko-e-ko village on Gallinas Creek, N of San Rafael.

Cōtōmkōwi (Reb. pronounced Shō-tōm-kō-we) Mewan

Hookooeko village mentioned by Barrett as on E side Tomales Bay "a short distance south of the town of Tomales." Barrett confuses this site with that of Sāk'-lo-ke, which was on the long point at east entrance (North end) of Tomales Bay. — Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 308-309, 1908.

Cotoni

Cotoni: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (56 Indians). Spellings: Cotoni 13 times; Cotosi 1; "Cotoni or Santiago" 1; "Cotas or Santiago" 2; Santiago 24.--Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Cotas, Santiago, Cotosi

Cotosi

Cotosi: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
See Cotoni

See also Cotoni

Cotpoloyomi

Cotpoloyomi: Spellings (for rancheria) in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (9 Indians): Copoyolomi 2 times; Coppiloyomi 1; Coppoloyomi 1; Cotpoloyomi 2; Copotloyomi 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy, A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Copoyolomi
See also Coppoloyomi, Coppiloyomi, Copotloyomi,

·Cotschimi

Lower California tribe or family about the Mission St. Xavier and northward. – Jacob Baegert, Nachrichten Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, 176, 1772. Also Rau translation, Smithsonian Report for 1864, 393, 1865 (after Cotschimi).

·Cotschimì.—Bancroft (after Baegert), Native Races, III, 687, 1875.

See also Cochimi.

· cō'tsīū (=Sho'-tse-oo) Me-tum'-mah

Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on small affluent of Outlet creek in hills ~~at point~~ about 4 miles east of Willits.

From cō, east, and tsī'ū, corner.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 146, Feb. 1908

Probably the Chau-te-uh of Gibbs and the Shor-te-u of McKee (Ibid, footnote).

See Sho'-tse-yu chut'-te

See also Chor-ti-u.

Cottegen Olhonean

Cottegen: Tribe or family mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Cotejen.

Cottemean: Karok

Cottemean: Near Ishi Pishi Falls. Sweat house located there.--Sacramento Bee, Sept. 17, 1928

See Kah-te-meen

Cot-tep

Yurok

Village on right (north) bank lower Klamath River, Calif. — Paris H. Folsom in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1885, 266, 1885. (contained 17 men in 1885).

See also Cor-tet.

Cottomoyux

Cottomoyux, Cottomoyuix, Cottonomux: Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (3 Indians).-- Libro da Bautismos, San Rafael Mision, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Cottomoyuix, Cottonomux

Cottonwood tribe Wintoon

Tribe mentioned by Col. G. Wright in Aug. 1853 as living at Cottonwood (= Cottonwood Creek, upper Sacramento Valley). — House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess., p. 28, 1857.

Cottonwood Indians: Mentioned in Marysville Weekly Express, Feb. 13, 1858.

Cotton Wood Indians: Mentioned in Daily Alta Calif. (Feb. 29, 1852) (from Sacramento Union, Feb. 28, 1852).

Cotuplanime Mewan

Cotuplanime, Cutuclanime: Spellings for rancheria mentioned (1837) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

See also Co-to-plan-e-mis, Ko-tup-plan-nah

Couchu

Chumashan

Couchu. Rancheria mentioned in Book of Marriages, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786.

See Coochup

Cou-cow[s] Typog. error for Concow
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 119, 1865.

See Concow, Konkow,

Couho

Couho: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (2 Indians, 1792). Spellings: Couho, Chouho.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

See also Chouho

Couillas

Yokut

Couillas.-- Tribe represented at two councils held in June 1856, one 35 miles from Elbow Creek, Tulare Co., and the other in Kaweah valley some 10 miles above Woodwille [former county seat of Tulare Co., 5 miles W of Visalia].-- Letter from Gen. E.F.Beale to Gov. J.Neely Johnson of California, July 12, 1856, published in 'San Francisco Herald' July 13, 1856.

Coilla, Couillas.-- Spellings used in same letter from Beale published in Bonsal's 'Edward Fitzgerald Beale', pp. 193 & 194, 1912.

See Kaweah

Coumnoceramac

Coumnoceramac: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Possibly same as Couuem.]

See also Couuem

Couth Karok

Couth.-- G.W.Taggart (Indian interpreter) in a letter to Walter Van Dyke dated Orleans Bar, Dec. 3, 1856, gives Couth as the 7th of 19 Indian villages on Klamath River from Bluff Creek to Indian Creek. -- A.S.Taylor,Calif. Farmer, Mar. 23, 1860.

[Note: The position of Couth on Taggart's list indicates that it was one of the villages in the vicinity of Salmon River]

Couth

Karok

Couth. A Karok rancheria on Klamath r., Cal., in 1856.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Mar. 23, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 354, 1907

~~Cantis la Thoof-kah'-ram?~~

Couuem

Couuem: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Possibly same as Coumnoceramac.]

See also Coumnoceramac?

·Covaji See Cobaji Serrano

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 686, 1875 (after Cortez, but with Cortez b changed to v).

·Cove-chances

Tribe represented by 240 persons on Freeman Reservation in 1862. - Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs (for 1862), 359, 1863.

Cove-chances.- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12,1863 (after Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862).

Serrano

Shoshonean

· Cow-ang-a-chem

"The Serrano's own designation for themselves is Cow-ang-a-chem." — Barrows, Ethnobotany of the Coahuilla Indians, 19, 1900.
See also Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 134, 1907.

Can this be Tongvā? — Crum

Cow-ang-a-chem: "The tribal designation of Cow-ang-a-chem given the dialectic group by Barrows has not since been verified." — W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 5, May 28, 1929.

See Kow-en-ga, Kah-weń-gah, Kowanga (said to be near San Fernando!)

· Cowchillas

Name used by Beale in 1852 for tribe in middle - calif. - Senate Ex. Doc. 4, p. 378, 1853. May be same as Chow-chil-la.
Spelled Cowhuillas by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1760 (may be Kahweahs instead of Chowchillas?)

·Cow-chit-ty Mew'wah Mewan

Name of chief on S. Fk Merced taken prisoner with Pou-watch-ie his brother in a military campaign against the Indians in Yosemite Valley, Calif., in 1851.--L.H.Bunnell in Hutchings's Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California, p.68, 72, 73, 1865.

~~Mayhawkan~~ Noot'-choo-cam

·Cow-chitty

A Noot-choo chief ~~taken prisoner in 1851~~, brother of Pon-watch-ee.--Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, 1st. ed, 223, 1880, and 3d ed., 223, 1892. (1880 and 1892).

·Cow-chit-ty.--Ibid, p. 43 (1880 and 1892). ·Cow-chit-tee.--Ibid, p. 52

·COWCOS Typog error for Coweos = Kaweahs Yocut

Charles Mattby in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1868, 136, 1868. (mention only).

See Kahweah

Cow Cow (misprint for Con Cow) Midoo

Cow Cow: Mention of tribe on Nome Culte Reservation--
Marysville Daily Appeal, Sept. 30, 1862.

See: Con Cow

Cow Creek Yahnan

Tribe on Cow Creek, 15 miles from Fort Reading, comprising about 400 persons in 1853. - Col. G. Wright (August 1, 1853, writing from Fort Reading), House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 28, 1857.

--R. McKee (1852), Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess., p: 316, 1853.
Cow Creek Indians -

Cow Creek Indians: Mentioned (as not an war faction.-) in Red Bluff Semi-Weekly Independent, June 27, 1864.

See Nōs'se + Yah'nah

[Card 2]

Cow Creek Indians Yahnan

Cow Creek Indians: Report of ~~union~~ gathering against whites ~~between~~ of "McLoud, Pitt River, Sacramento ad Cow Creek Indians".--San Francisco 'Daily Town Talk', April 23, 1856 (from Shasta Courier),

Coweas = Kahweah Yokut

Tribe mentioned by Charles Mattby as living within 40 miles of the Tule River region. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1871, 339, 1872.

See Kahweah

Cowees [=Kah-we-ahs] Yocut

Name of ranchería & people found in May 1850 by Lt. Geo. H. Derby on the two northernmost streams of the Kaweah Delta.

See Kahweah

Cowees (same as Kahweas) Yokut stock

Name used by Lieut. Geo. H. Derby in 1850 for tribe occupying the 2 northern branches of Kaweah Delta, Tulare Co., Calif. — Derby, Reconnaissance of Tache Lake region, Senate Ex. Doc. 110, 32d Congress, 1st Session, 1852.

Kahweah

Serrano

· Cowela Cahuilla

Form used by John Rains of Temecula in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1856, House Doc. 1, 34th Congress, 3d Sess. 794, 1856.

See Cahuilla

· Cow-goo-mah 'Ham-fo Pomo

Tribe at Kelsey Creek, Clear Lake. (L. L. Palmer, Hist. Napa & Lake Counties, Calif., Slocum, Bowen & Co. Lake County, p. 36, 37, 1881. (Name and information given by Augustine, chief of the Hoo-la-nap-os.)

Written Ka'ūgūma by Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 206, 208, 1908 (and attributed also to Kōmdōt).

See also Ka'ūgūma, How-ku-ma, How-ru-ma, Kah'-oo-goo'-ma.

··Cowiahs Yocut

Tribe on Four Creeks, Calif. (= Kameah Delta)

Bancroft, Native Races Paific States, Vol.1, p 363, 456, 1874.

Thos J Henley in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854, ~~511, 1855~~ House Doc. 1, 33d Congress, 2d Sess., Pt. 1, p. 511, 1854.

See Kahweah

Cowie Cahuilla Shoshonean

Cowie (Cowies): Touring Topics, Los Angeles, Calif. 43. Dec. 1929.

"The sheriff summoned a posse and on Monday morning proceeded to Chino, where it was reported that forces were concentrating. The sheriff was armed with a warrant issued by Jonathan R, Scott for the arrest of Irving's party on a charge of grand larceny. On Tuesday morning, the sheriff proceeded to Robidoux's ranch, where they were informed that Irving had encamped the previous night. From spies sent to Temescal it was learned that a body of men supposed to be Irving's had crossed over toward Lugo's on Tuesday morning, and the sheriff, fearing that they had gone there for no good purpose, deemed it advisable to follow them. The sheriff had not proceeded far before he learned that Irving's party had all been killed by the Apolitans, a tribe of the Cowie" (Cahuilla Indians).

"It appears that Irving's party first went to Felipe (Vicente) Lugo's and broke into and entered the house. Whether or not they stole anything of value is not certain. They ransacked the trunks and scattered the clothing about, and probably took some articles of small value. They then proceeded to José María Lugo's some six miles distant. The people in the ranchos fled at their approach, but it does not appear that they entered any house except the Lugos'. At José María's it is said that they stole various articles. It is the prevailing opinion that their object was to murder the two young Lugos.

"Not finding the Lugos at home Irving left the premises and struck a road leading into the mountains. He must have supposed that he would gain the valley beyond or he never would have allowed himself to be surrounded in the manner which he was. The Cowies, many of whom are domiciliated at Lugo's, followed up Irving's party and attacked them with bows and arrows and lances. Irving followed a road into a ravine, the steep banks of which prevented his egress, and here his whole party was slain. The Indians first shot them down with bows and arrows and beat in their skulls with stones. Persons who have seen the dead bodies describe them as being mangled in a manner shocking to behold."

Perhaps these events influenced the decision of the Lugo family to sell the ranch to the Mormon colony which was seeking a location in California. The sale was completed on Feb. 26, 1852, to Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich, for $77,500, conveying the land "bounded on the east by the Sierra de Yucaipa, on the west by the Arroyo del Cajon and the *serrito*

[over

The Lugos and Their Indian Ally

solo, on the south by the *lomerías,* and on the north by the brow of the *sierra.*" The deed was signed also by María Antónia Rendon, wife of J. M. Lugo, Rafaela Castro, wife of J. del C. Lugo, Andres Ballesteros, wife of Vicente Lugo, and María Elisalde, wife of Diego Sepúlveda. This is the only written reference to these ladies in the history of the valley.

VERSO

Serrano

Cowios

Misspelling for Cahuila .

Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append.H. p322, 1876.

See Cahuilla

Cowillas (Spanish spelling of Coweas = Kahweah

Yokut

Name used by Beale in 1852 for tribe in southern Calif. - Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 378, 1853.

See Kahweah &c.

Cow-il'-lees Yokut

Tribe from Four Creeks (=Kaweah River), Calif., placed on Fresno and Kings River Reservations in 1850 and 1851. —Galen Clark, Indians of Yosemite, 3d ed., p.112, 1907.

See also Cow-illers, Kahweah,

Cow-illers Yokut

Tribe on Four Creeks (=Kaweah River), Calif. (House Doc 2, 35th Cong. 1st Sess.,

M.B. --Lewis in Rept. Indian Comm. for 1857, 688, 1858. 1857.

Cowillers. —Bancroft (after Cram), Native Races, I, 457, 1874.

See Kahweah.

Cow-peck Patwin Wintoon

Village "opposite Colusa, on Col. Wilkins' farm." - W.S. Green in J.H. Rogers' Colusa County History, 30, 1891.

See Ko'-pe de'he

Cow-wies Cahuilla

Cow-wies: Given by Major Heintzelman in 1851 as large tribe occupying mountains from San Bernardino to the pass at Vallcitas. They numbered about 3000 warriors.-- Maj.S.P.Heintzelman, letter to Col. J. Hooker, Nov.24, 1851. Spelled Cow-wie by Maj. Heintzelman in letter to the Adjutant General dated Dec. 3, 1851; and Ca-hui-ya by Major Heintzelman in letter to Capt. F. Steele, dated Dec. 30, 1851.-- MSS, Old Files Division, War Dept., No. H 35 1852.

Cowwilla[s] See Cahweah or Kahweah Yokut

Tribe represented on Fresno Reservation by 110 persons in 1862.— Rept. Commr. Indian affairs (for 1862), 359, 1863.

[Spanish-Mexican spelling of Cahweah = Kahweah.]

Cowwillas.—Rept. Ind. Affairs for 1861, 219, 1861. Name & population only (110 persons in all)

Cowwillas.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1862).

See Kahweah

Coxas (or Cojat) Yuman

Anza's expedition on Dec. 5, 1775, stopped on the west side of Colorado River "at the lagoon of Coxas, or Cojat the southern limit of Yuma possessions and of Palma's jurisdiction."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 262, 1884.

See also Cojat

Coxenga, Coxeña

Coxenga, Coxeña : Spellings for rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

See Cohanga.

Coxmit Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Coxmit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Jusmit.

Coyalecue

Coyalecue: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Joyue-lac

Coyayomi Mewan

Coyayomi: Tribe mentioned several times in Mission books of Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MS, Bancroft Library. Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (6 Indians): Joyayomi 5 times; Coyayomi 1.-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS, 1824-1833 (Bancroft Library).

"Coyayomi or Joyayomi". -- Tribe in vicinity of Mission at Sonoma.-- Bancroft Hist. Calif.II,506, ft.note,1885

Coyayomi,or Joyayomi. . .Engelhardt (after Bancroft), The Franciscans in California, 451, 1897.

See

See also Joyayomi,Cóyome , Caüiyomi, Kawiyome (Barrett)

Coyayomi, or Joyayomi Inne'ko Mewan

Tribe in vicinity of mission at Sonoma, Calif., in 1823. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 506, 1885 (ft. note).

See O-yā'-yo-me.

See also Coyome

Coyboses (after Abella) Mewan

Rancheria mentioned by Abella in 1811 as on the East Channel [now the main San Joaquin River]. (--Bancroft, Hist. Calif. II, 323, 1885.) The place is thus north of Lathrop, but its exact position is not given.-- About 5 leagues below junction San Joaquin & Old River.—Abella, Diario Registro Rios Grandes, Oct. 15-30, 1811

Coybos, Coibos.-- Original Alphabetical List of neophytes of San ~~Fernando~~ José' Mission ~~records~~ (12 neophytes, ~~5~~ 6 men & 6 women from this tribe). San José Mission [illegible] listed -- Mision San Fernando, Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos, Original MS (Bancroft Library).

[Spelling Coybos occurs 11 times; Coibos 1]

Coybos: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (94 Indians). Spellings: Coybos, Joybos.-- Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Coycoy Chumashan

Coycoy. A Chumashan village on one of the N. Santa Barbara ids., Cal., in 1542.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 356, 1907

Coycoy Chumashan

Coycoy.-- One of three rancherias discovered by Cabrillo on one of the Sta. Barbara Islands, called by the Indians Nicalque [probably Santa Rosa].-- B. Smith, Voyage of Cabrillo, in Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

Coycoy.-- Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. 319, 1876. (after B. Smith).

Coycoy.-- Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 311, 1879 (after B. Smith).

Coycoy. --A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (after B. Smith).

Coycoy. -- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 72, 1884. (after Smith)

Coycoy.-- Eisen (after Archaeology Wheeler Survey), Acct. Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids., 11, 1904.

Coyo

Chumashan

Coyo: Former rancheria in Coyote Canyon, southern Ventura County. Spanish spelling given by educated half-breed (Henshaw's spelling Kâi'-yo) --- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kâi'-yo, Koiyo

Coyochi

Coyochi: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1826) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Coyochite

Coyochite: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Coioche

See also Coioche

Cō'yōme (Sho'-yo-me) Mewan

Olāyome

Old village ~~of~~ ("Putah Creek Division"), on S bank of Putah creek about 3 1/2 mi. below Guenoc. This may be village referred to by Engelhardt as "Coyayomi or Joyayomi".)

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 3 16, Feb. 1908

Coyotes

Pomoan
& Yuman

Coyotes: Name applied by Indian Office to northern California Indians from Mendocino County mentioned in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1872, 414, 1872. (Bands removed from Potter, Coyote, Walker, and Redwood valleys Mendocino County, to Round Valley Reservation in early part of 1872 -- see p. 377.)

Cahuilla

Yokinean

Coyotes

~~Luiseno band~~

Southern California tribe mentioned by Wentworth in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862, 326, 1863.

W. E. Lovett in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 124, 1865 (numbered 140 in Coyotes ranchuria).

Coyote.

Cahuilla village mentioned in Hayes' MS.--Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 457, 1874.

Stock uncertain

Coyote: L. A. Dorrington. Indian agent. Mention only.--Chico [Calif] Enterprise, March 9, 1927.

Coyotes

~~Name on map of Los Angeles district, 1800-30, located north of Lower Santa Ana River.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 352, 1885.~~

See also Los Coyotes, Hulawona.

[over

Cahuilla

Coyotes. Wā-wā-ē's tum Shoshonean

Coyotes: Given by Major Heintzelman in 1851 as band of the "Cow-wies tribe" about 15 miles east of Agua Caliente (near Warner's Ranch).-- Major S. P. Heintzelman, letter to Col. J. Hooker, Nov. 24, 1851. (Spelled Callote by Major Heintzelman in letter to Capt. Steele, Dec. 18, 1851.) -- MSS, Old Files Division, War Dept., No.H35 1852.

"Coyote tribe": Term used for people at Wilakal by neighboring whites, who regard them as renegades from various villages. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p.187, May 28, 1929.

See Wā-wā-ēs-tum & Los Coyotes
See also Coyote

Yokut

Coyotes

Coyotes: One of 5 tribes represented at a council held June 14, 1856 in Kaweah Valley some 10 miles above Woodville [former county seat of Tulare Co., 5 miles W of Visalia].-- Letter from Gen. E. F. Beale to Gov. J. Neely Johnson of California, July 12, 1856, published in 'San Francisco Herald', July 13, 1856. (Same spelling in same letter published in Bonsal's 'Edward Fitzgerald Beale', p.194, 1912.

·Coyyo

Eslen clan or sept, tributary to Carmel Mission, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.9, April 2 , 1860; ·Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·454, 1874.

·Coyyo

Esselenian

Coyyo. A village connected with the former San Carlos mission, Cal., and said to have been of the Esselen tribe.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 356 , 1907

Cozaby Pah-Utes

Pinte

"The Cozaby Pah-Utes number 300, and range from Mono Lake east to Smoky Valley". - Franklin Campbell in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, 113, 1870.

Name from Koo-zah'-be or Koo-tsah'-be, the fly larvae which they eat, at Mono Lake. - Cmm.

Cozaby Pah Utes. --Bancroft (after Campbell, 1870), Native Races, I, 466, 1874. Ibid, on map opp. p.322.

Cozaby Piutes.--W.A. Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 15, 1922.

Written also Koo-chah'-be, Koo-tsah'-be.

Luiseño

Cquijaie

Cquijaie: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Quijaie.

Crescent City Indians (=Tolowa) Athapaskan

Crescent City Indians: Small tribe of "Kuneste section" of Yurok in the extreme northwestern corner of California, comprising practically all of Del Norte County. Between 1862 and 1868 they were gathered on a small reservation on Smith River which was later abandoned. In 1910 they numbered 121, 118 in California and 3 in Oregon.--Dixon, Census of Indian Population in the U.S. and Alaska in 1910, p. 79, 1915.

See Tolowa
See also Smith River Indians

Cromicrabit

Cromicrabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820..

See Comicrabit

Csisit

Csisit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Csosquiquie

Csosquiquie: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.
See Lsoskiquihe

CSta-jauayo

CSta-jauayo: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.
See Stajahuayo

Cta´la (=Shtah'-lah) Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, in small valley SW of Rancheria creek and about 3 1/2 mi. NW of Yorkville and 1 mi. WSW of Kō´thwī.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 177, Feb. 1908

Ctsmoli

Ctsmoli: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmoli

Ctuenejel

Ctuenejel: Rancheria mentioned in Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822. See Guenejel

Cua

Cua: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.
See Guaa

New-oo-ah

·Cuabajais See Cubajay or Cuabajai So. Piute

Cortez (1799), quoted by Whipple, Pacific R.R. Rept. III, pt. 3, p. 125, 1856. (Probably based on Garces.)

The Cuabajais, together with the Noches, dwell "along the rivers which flow between the Colorado and the Pacific Ocean."—Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. II, p. 45, 1860. Also mentioned in list of tribes, Ibid Vol. I, p. 441, 1860; and written Cuabajais in Ibid, Vol. II, p. 259.

See also Cobaji, Cobajis, Covaji, Quabajay, Quabajais.

Newooah

·Cuabajay (Pl: Cuabajai) So. Piute

Mohave name for tribe in Tejon Mts., Calif., visited by Padre Garces in April and May, 1776. — Garces Diary, Coues Ed., 269, 272, 445; 1900. Ibid Quabajay and Quabajais, 300, 301, 304. Garces states that this tribe reached easterly to the Cobajis [whom I identify with the Tehachapi New-oo-ah] and westerly to the Santa Barbara canal.

·Cuabajai.—Bancroft (after Arricivita, 1792), Native Races, I, 486, 1874.

·Cuabajay.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 276, 1884; the "San Pascual rancheria of the Cuabajay nation (in edge of Tulare Valley . . .)".

Cuabajais (& Cubajai).—Cortez in Whipple, Ewbank & Turner, Pacific RR Rept. III d [pt. 3], 125, 1856.

See also Cobaji, Covaji, Quabajay, Quabajais, Cobajis, Cuabajai.

San Pascual

Cuagegua

Cuagegua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Huijeguá.

Cual:ama

Cual:ama.-- Rancheria mentioned (1803) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

·Cuami Kammei Yuman

Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795) as being in a little valley called Eschá between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 563 ft. note, 1884. The place is given as 3 leagues (9 miles) from Warner Valley and probably is near Mesa Grande or Santa Isabel.

·Cuami: Aug. 17, 1795 Lt. Pablo Grijalba and Padre Juan Mariner set out from San Diego to explore the country and found a Mission. "On Aug. 18 they found a little valley with 5 rancherias called Mescuanal, Tonapa, Ganal, Mocoguil, and Cuami. They called the valley Escha."--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 54, 1795. Bancroft Library.

Located one day's journey from San Diego toward Pamo.

See also Quamip

Cuapamp

Cuapamp: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Cuapamp, Quapalp, Quapallp.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

[Note: Coapan is given as name of Valle de San Luis. See Santa Cruz.]

Diegueno

Cuayapipe — Yuman

A southern village of Diegueno. – Waterman, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth. VIII, 272, 1910.

See Cuyapipa, We'-ah-pi-pa &c.

Newooah

Cubajai — Shoshonean

The Cubajai nation located 12 leagues south of the Noches, ~~according to~~ Cortez MS (1799), in Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. IIId [Pt. 3], p. 125, 1856. Written Cuabajais on same page.

See also Cuabajais

Cubsabit

Cubsabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Cupsabit.

Cucamobit

Tongvan

Cucamobit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (102 Indians). Spellings: Cucamobit 74 times; Cucamovit 1; Cùcamòbit 3; Cucamobuit 1; Cùccamòbit(1); Cucamonga 13.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

See also Cucamonga

·Cucamonga

Tongvan

Rancheria some 12 leagues east of San Gabriel, Calif., mentioned by Nuez in 1819.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 337, 1885 (ft. note).

·On map of Los Angeles district, 1800-30.--Ibid, 352.

·Mentioned as rancho in Los Angeles district in 1839.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 633, 1885.

Mentioned by Buschmann, apparently after de Mofras.-Buschmann, Die Sprachen Kizh und Netela, 4°, Berlin, p.502, 1856.

See also Cucomogna, Kukomogna, Cucamobit, Cucamovit

Card 2

Cucamonga

Cucamonga: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Cucamobit

Cucamungabit Mohinean

Cucamungabit: Name given by Father Caballeria for Cucamonga.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 134, 1907.

Cucapa See Cocopa Yuman

Garces Diary, Coues Ed., 175-176 ftnote, 183, 184-5, 199, 443 n, 1900.
Name on Font's map of 1777 (reproduced by Coues as frontispiece to vol. 1 of Diary of Francisco Garces, 1900).
Also Cortez (1799), quoted by Whipple, Pacific RR. Rpts. III, pt. 3, pp. 18, 23, 1856.
Written Cu-cá-pà on map drawn by Chemehuevis Indian and published by Whipple, Ibid, p. 16.
See also Gatschet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, 415, 1879.
Also on Humboldt's map of New Spain, 1804 (on Colorado River between Gila and head of Gulf), evidently after Font.
Cucapa (E of Gila River) on Pinkerton's map of Spanish Dominions in North America, London, 1811.

See Cocapa, Kokopa.

[over

Cucapa or Cuhanas.--Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra), Native Races, III, 685, 1875.

Cucapa

Located ~~south-west of Gila~~ east of Colorado River, near the gulf (below Cajuenches), on Bancroft's reproduction of Font's map (1776) in History of Calif., I, 263, 1884.

VERSO

Cucapachas See Cocopa

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 176, footnote, 1900.

Cucapas

Yuman

Cucapas. One of the 'nations' mentioned by Fages Dec. 7 1781, as bordering on the Yumas 'in the direction of Monterey'. --Diary of Pedro Fages, Colorado R. Campaign, 1781-1782, Pubs. Acad. Pac. Coast Hist. III, 179, 1913.

See Ko-ko-pah
Cocopa etc

Yuman

Cucapas

'Tribe' name, no data.—Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 441, 1860.

See Cocapa, Kokopa,

Cucassus See Cocopa

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 176, footnote, 1900.

Cuchamá

Cuchamá: Rancheria mentioned (1803) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Cuchan (Pl. Cuchans, Spanish Cuchanos Cuchanes) Yuman

~~Name for~~ Yuma tribe on lower Colorado river, Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to Rio Colorado in 1849, p. 13, 1851. Whipple Pacific RR. Repts. III, pt. 3, 16 (and maps in text), 1856. Also Ibid. 95-101 (vocabulary obtained by Whipple in 1849). Bartlett, Personal Narrative, II, 179, 1854.

Gatchet, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p331, 1876. Also Gatchet, 40 Vocabularies, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, 415, 1879. also Gatchet, Ind. Misc. 429, 1877.

Spelled Cuchanos by Lt. Michler, Mexican Boundary Survey Vol. 1, pt. 1, 107, 1857.

Whipple in Schoolcraft, II, 112, 113, 115-116, 1852. Vocab. 118-121.

Gatchet states that the Yumas are called by their neighbors Cuchans or Ko-utchans, but does not say by which neighbors. — Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 156, March 1877.

[over

(mentioned the Cuchan in 1853 (after Whipple), Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 75, 1854; and later Latham) believed the Cochimi and Cuchan to be the same (Opuscula, 352, 1860).

Cuchano.—Bancroft (after Emory, 1857), Native Races, I, 510, 1874.

Cuchan.--Bancroft, Ibid, III, 568, 1875 (dion of Yuma; name only).

Vocabulary of 12 words.--Ibid, 686.

Cuchan.--Gatschet: Zwölf Sprachen, 79, 1876.

Cuchañ.--"Latham. (1853) Trans. Philolog. Soc. Lond., VI, 75, 1854" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, pp.136, 137, 1891).

VERSO

"Cuchan" Yuma Yuman

"Cuchan": Heintzelman in 1853 stated that the Yuma, or Cuchan Indians, extended along the Colorado from sixty miles above the Gila to forty or fifty miles below. The greater number lived below the Mexican boundary.--C. Daryll Forde, Ethnog. Yuma Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. p. 102. Dec. 12, 1931.

Cuchan Yuman

Cuchan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (5 children, 1837).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

·Cu-cha-no (and pl. Cu-cha-nos) = Yuma Yuman
Name used by Major S.P. Heintzelman in 1853 as proper name for tribe commonly called Yuma. — House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess., 35, 36, et seq. (important), 1857.

See Cuchan, Kuchan, Yuma.

·Cuchanos See ·Cuchan Yuman
--Lt. Michler, Mexican Boundary Survey, Vol. 1, pt. 1, 107, 1857.

Cuchanos.-- "the Yumas and their affilees the Cuchanos, Cojanos, and Cocopas, below the Mohaves on the Colorado E and W to its junction, near the gulf."-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 16, No. 19, Jan. 31, 1862; also Vol. 16, Feb. 14, 1862.

Cuchano: The nations of Mojave, Tsim-ah-way-wah, Cuchano, and Cocopa are mentioned in Fort Yuma correspondence dated Colorado City, June 22, 1859.--[Newspaper name & date missing], Hayes' Collection (Scrapbook), Vol. 39, p. 99, Bancroft Library.

See Cuchan,

Cuchans (Spanish = Cuchanes) Yuman

Yuma tribe about 5000 in number living on "both banks of the Rio Colorado, within about twenty miles from the mouth of the Rio Gila."--Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849, 31st Cong., 2d Sess., Sen.Ex.Doc. 19, p.16, 1851.

Mentioned (p.13), Spanish spelling 'Cuchanes' (p.14), and Vocab. (footnote p.6, pp.23-28) in same report.

The Cuchans "appear to be skilled in none of the arts" (Ibid, p.14), and understand none of the four other Yuma languages "except the Ma-há-os" (Ibid, p.17).

Cuchans Yuman

The Cajuenches and Cuchans "are sometimes regarded as synonymous, but we believe they belong to two different divisions of one tribe, which forms a part of the great nation of the Yumas. ....The [Cuchan] villages are scattered on the two banks of the Colorado, at the distance of 15 miles from Rio Gila."--Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. II, p. 10, 1860.

Cuchans (or Yumas)

Range of this tribe as given by various authors.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 597-598, 1874.

·Cuchans

On the Lower Colorado the Cuchans "cultivate without irrigation."--Whipple, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III, ~~Extr. from Prelim. Rept~~ A, p.18, 1856.

·Cu-chans

"The map of Captain Sitgreaves indicates an extensive valley there [the Colorado between Bill Williams fork ~~above~~ and the Gila], not less than 80 miles long, and averaging, at least, 5 miles in width, ...occupied by three bands of Indians--'Yampáis,' 'Cu-chans,' and 'Mojaves.'"--Ibid, pp.18-19.

·Cuchans

On Feb. 22, 1854, on Colorado R., some 20 miles above Bill Williams fork, many Indians were met. "They professed to be Chemehuèvis, a band of the great Pai-Ute nation, and spoke a language bearing no resemblance to that of the Cuchans, or of the Mojaves, met yesterday." Whipple, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III, [pt. 1] p.111, 1856. [over]

·Cuchans

Yuman

On Feb. 21, 1854, Whipple learned "that war, or some other calamity, had visited all the Indians of the Colorado from the Gulf upwards, viz: the Cocopás, Comoyéis, Cuchans, Ya-va-páis, Chem-e-huè-vìs, Mac-há-vìs, Ca-hual-chitz, Mat-hát-e-vatch, and Hual-páich."--Whipple, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III, [pt. 1] p.110, 1856.

·Cuchan

An Indian "from the Algodones below the mouth of Rio Gila . . . is a Cuchan."--Whipple, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol.III, [pt.1] p.112, 1856.

Cuchan: "Cuchan or Yuma proper."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.138, 1891.

Cuchans

~~Spelling and~~ Located on E side Colorado River N of Gila River ~~of tribe~~ on Yuma map of the Colorado.--Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Rpts. Vol.III [Pt. 3] p.16, 1856.

Same spelling.--Ibid, pp.18, 52, 101

Cuchan

Vocabulary.--Ibid, pp.95-102.

VERSO

Cuchanticas — Shoshonean

The Comanches divided by Garcia into Cuchanticas, Jupes, Yamparicas, and Orientales.—Quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 473 ft.note, 1874.

Cuchaus Typog. error for Cuchans — Yuman

Chas. D. Poston in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1863, 387, 1864. (Spelled in the usual way, Cuchans, on p. 390)

Cuchian — Yuman

Julius Froebel states that while at a place below Tucson, in 1854, a Cocomaricopa told him that "the Pimas and the Cocomaricopas had agreed with 2 other tribes, the Cocopá and the Quejuen, to maintain themselves by agriculture; and that 5 other tribes, less peacefully disposed, the Apaches, Macjave, Simojueves, Comedás, and Cuchian were their confederate enemies." —Julius Froebel: Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, & the Far West of U.S. 511, 1859.

Cuchiyan: Rancheria mentioned once (1808) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cuchan, Yuma, Kutchan

Cuchian — Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Cuchillones

Cuchican

Cuchican, Cuchicam: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cuscar.

Cuchillones

Olhonean

Tribe "across the bay from San Francisco" in 1797.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 548, 710, 711, 1884.

Cuchillones: Engelhardt (after Bancroft), Missions and Missionaries of California, Vol. 2, 507, 1912.

See also Cuchian, Chuchiyon, Juchiun, Huchiun, Juchiyunes

Cuchillones

Olhonean

Cuchillones (Span: 'knifers,' 'knife people'). A former Costanoan division or village E. of San Francisco bay, Cal. In 1795, according to Engelhardt (Franciscans in Cal., 1897), they became involved in a quarrel with the neophytes of San Francisco mission, whereupon their rancheria was attacked by the Spaniards. **Cuchian.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 370, 1907

Cu-ch-nos

Cuchan = Yuma

Yuman

·Cu-ch-nos: In 1859 Col. J.R.F.Mansfield writes: "Ascending the Colorado River, we find first, the Cu-ch-nos Tribe; then the ·Che-mi-hua-huas; then the ·Mo-ha-ves and east of the ·Che-mi-hua-huas, the ·Yumpys, and west the ·Cha-willas near New River. These tribes are more or less connected. It is impossible to ascertain their numbers; they extend 250 miles up the river."--Col. J.R.F.Mansfield, Inspector General, Letter to Major Irwin McDowell, dated Fort Yuma, Mar. 21, 1859.--On file in 'Old Files Division', Adjutant General's Office, No. I 37 1859.

Cuchojónes Chumashan

Cuchojónes, alias San Pedro de Alcantara: Rancheria near the Mission of San Buenaventura [illegible] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission, MS, 1782-1808.

[Note: Henshaw locates the rancheria Isha on site of present San Pedro on coast between Ventura and Hueneme.]

Cuchuns Yuman

Cuchuns.-- Misspelling for Cuchan.-- A.S.Taylor (after Los Angeles Vineyard, April 29,1859), Calif. Farmer, Vol. 15, No. 1, March 14, 1861.

See Kuchan
See also, Cuchan, Kutchan, etc

Cuchunu Esselen

Cuchunu: Rancheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Cuchunu 9 times. Spellings in Book of Baptisms, Cuchunu 36 times; Cuchuna 1; Cuchunu("on the bank of Arroyo Seco") 1; Cuchun (Rancheria of the Arroyo Seco) .--Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Gisson is also given as ~~the~~ a rancheria on of ~~the~~ Arroyo Seco in same record.]

Note: De la Cuesta in his Esselen Vocabulary gives Cuchun at La Soledad Mission + states that the word Cuchun meaning Arroyo.]

See also Cuchuna, Cuchun, Gisson?

Cuciano Chumashan

Santos Martires Ipolito y Cuciano, "rancheria and river, down ~~same~~ stream [Santa Clara], which widens out into a river." Passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, between San Fernando Valley and San Buenaventura.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist.Calif., I, 143, 1884. Apparently 2½ leagues up stream from the sea.

See also Santos Martires Ipolito y Cuciano

-Cucomogna

Tongvan

Cucomogna. A former Gabrieleño rancheria in Los Angeles co., Cal., now called Cucamonga.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

Coco Mongo.—Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 34, 1856. **Cucamungabit.**—Caballeria, Hist. San Bernardino Val., 1905. **Cucomogna.**—Ried (1852) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

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Cucomogna

Tongvan

Rancheria formerly at Cucamonga Farm, Los Angeles CO., Calif. --Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861.)

Hugo Ried MS., 1852, Bull. Essex Inst. 17, 2, 1885.

Cucomogna. —Bancroft (after Ried), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

Cucomog-na: Hiram Reid (after Hugo Reid), History of Pasadena, p. 19, 1895.

See Kukomogna.

Cucomphers Mohinean

Cucomphers.-- "Indians who travel along these trails [Mohave River] and live in the mountains 60 miles down the Mojave, are the Cucomphers, not speaking the same tongue as the Mojaves or Pay-utes".-- Thos. Antisell, Pacific R.R.Repts, VII, 104, 1854.

"Cucompners (the Coganos?)"-- A.S.Taylor (misprint, after Antisell), Calif. Farmer, Vol. 16, No. 19, Jan. 31, 1862.

·Cucoomphers Serrano Mohinean

Cucoomphers. Mentioned as a tribe living in the mountains near Mohave r., S. E. Cal., not speaking the same language as the Mohave or the Paiute (Antisell in Pac. R. R. Rep., VII, 104, 1854). They were perhaps Serranos.
Cucompners.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Jan. 31, 1862 (misprint).

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Cucopa

Tribe on Colorado River, numbered 3,000 persons in 1776. From journal of Father Garzes. (See Forbes History of Calif.) p 162, 1839.

See Cocopa, Kokopa.

Cucscacsitic

Ennesen

Cucscacsitic: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -? MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cucuás: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

Cucuas: Rancheria located "in the valley halfway between San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions". Spellings: Cucuas, Cuguas, Cujuaitin, Qugua.--Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

also
See Cojuat, Khaguach, Quguas.

Cucubip

Cucubip: Rancheria mentioned (1818) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.
See Juiubit?

·Cuculato

Yuman

· **Cuculato.** A Yuman tribe living w. of lower Rio Colorado in 1701, when they were visited by Father Kino. Consag (1746) classes them with the gulf or southern divisions of the Cocopa. ?

·**Cuculato.**—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 58, 1759. ·**Cuculutes.**—Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 54, 1869.

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·Cuculatos

Yuman

·Name of tribe given to Kino by a Cocomaricopa as living on the California side of the Colorado R. in 1698.--Venegas, Hist. Lower Calif., I, 58, 1759.

·Cuculutes.--"On the Colorado bottoms were the Cocopahs, the southern gulf tribes of which Consag (1746) calls Bagiopas, Hebonumas, Quigyumas, Cuculutes, and the Alchedumas."--Alexander S. Taylor, in Browne's Resources of the Pacific Slope, Appendix, p 54, 1869.

·Cuculetes.--Bancroft (after the above, but ~~but~~ wrongly spelled and erroneously attributed to Browne instead of Taylor), Nat. Races, I, 598, 1874.

Hodge regards the Cuculato as a division of the Cocopa. (Garces Diary, Coues Ed., 175 ft.note, 1900).

See also Cuculato, Cuculetes, Cuculutes, Cuculotes

(over

Cuculotes.--On the west side of lower Colorado River.--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 35, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)
(mentioned under the alchedones; after Fathers Consag. 1746.)

VERSO

Cucunum

Yokut

Tribe formerly represented at Mission San Juan Bautista.-- Hist. Monterey Co.,146,1881.

Cucurum: Rancheria mentioned twice (4 Indians) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cuccunu: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (58 Indians). Spellings: Cuccunu, Cucun, Cuccunun.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Co-co-noon?

See also Cucurum

Cucunut

Cucunut: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, La Soledad Mission.-- Mission Books, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

·Cucupaes

Yuman

Spelling by Velasquez in 1785.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 454(footnote), 1884(

See Cocopa, Ko'-ko-pah.

·Cucupah See Cocopah

Yuman

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 176, footnote, 1900.

Cu-cu-pahs.--"The Cu-cu-pahs, who inhabit the country adjoining the Big Colorado of the West, and lying south of the Gila."--R.H.Kern, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, 38, 1854.

See Cocopa, Kokopa, See also Cu-cu-pahs

Cucupas Yuman

Name E of Colorado R. and S of Gila R., Ariz., on map by Eastman, 1853, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, facing p.24, 1854.

See Kokopa

Cú-cu-tci [pronounced Shu-shu-chy] Chumashan

Cú-cu-tci.-- Name of former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at site of present La Quemada.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov.1884. Spanish spelling Shushuch.y, quoted from educated half-breed. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Susuchi, Suchi, Susuquey, Susaguey, Quemada,

Cuecchao

Cuecchao: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (31 Indians, 1811). Spellings: Cuecchao 26 times; Quecchaa 4; Quecchau 2.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.
(Alaguo, chief of this rancheria, baptized in 1811.)

Cueganas See Cutganes
Venegas, Hist. Calif., I, 57, 1759.

See Cutchanas, Cuchan, Kutchan,

Cueganas Yuman

"The Quig-Yumas or Cueganas", on the west side of lower Colorado River.--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 35, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See Kwigyuma
See also Quig-Yumas

Cuescar

Cuescar: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cuscar

Cugamat: Rancheria mentioned (1818) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cullamac

Cuguas

Cuguas: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Cucuas.

Cugui

Cahuilla

Cugui: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846. See Gugue.

Cugue: Rancheria mentioned in Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions. See Cugui.

Cuguina

Cuguina: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Cuguina 4 times; Cuguinat 1; Cugunga 2; Cuguina 2; Jaguinga; Jajuinga.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Cuhanas (or Cucapa) Yuman

Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra 1864), Native Races, III, 685, footnote 1875. [apparently a tribe speaking Cajuenche dialect.]

Apparently 2 tribes confounded - Yuma

See Cajuenche = Kah-wen'-che

Cuia Chumashan?

Rancheria about 27 leagues NE of Santa Inés Mission, + 4 E of Lisahua, Calif., visited by Zalvidea in 1806.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 48, 1885 (after Zalvidea's MS Diary); "near 3 small ~~springs~~ waterholes.

Place 4 leagues east of Lisahua, evidently in Cuyama Valley.

Cuiamac Kam-me-i Yuman

Cuiamac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cullamac

Cuiamu Chumashan

Cuiamu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Cuyamu

Cuiam: Rancheria mentioned in Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1814. See Cuyam .

La Dependencia

Cuïapaipa

Yuman

Cuiapaipa. A rancheria and reservation of 36 Mission Indians in s. California. Their land, consisting of 880 acres, is an unproductive waterless tract 125 m. from Mission Tule River agency. 371

Cuiapaipa.—Lummis in Out West, XXI, 578, 1904. **Cuyapipa.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902. **Cuyapipe.**—Lummis, op. cit. (given as common but incorrect form). **Guaypipa.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 146, 1903.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 371, 1907

Cuesi

Pi-yum-ko

Cuesi: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Guechi

Cuichan

Yuman

Vocabulary "of the Indians Yuma or Cuichan, living on the banks of the Colorado, San Diego Co." About 145 words. Numerals on p.53.--M.P.de Lucy-Fossarieu, Les Langues Indiennes de la Californie, 21-53, 1881.

See also Yuma, Cuchan

Cuichime

Cuichime: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Ms, 1777-1846.

See Huichme

Cuicut

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Pt. Conception, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 186[illegible]
"Cuicut was the head people near the Cojo Zaxo, or Caco." Ibid.

See also [Cicacut,? Cicauit] Cincut, Cincut, [Cincacut.?] Cicut

Cuillamacan Indians

Yuman

Cuillamacan Indians. -- Spelling used by Vicente Romero, a soldier, in writing of a campaign against the Indians of the Cuyamaca Mountains in 1825. -- Vicente Romero, Notes of the Past, 3, MS, Bancroft Library, 1872.

See also Cuyamac, Cuyamaca

Cuinamona

Cuinamona: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (2 Indians, 1811).--Spellings: Cuinamona and Juinamuna.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

See also Juinamuna

Luiseño

Cuinisavit

Cuinisavit: Rancheria mentioned (in 1777) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846. See Quanis-savit

See also Sajivit

Cujam

Cujam: Rancheria mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cujuaitin

Cujuaitin: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Cuguas

Cu-ku (pronounced Shu-ku) Chumashan

"Cu-ku", "Shu-kú".-- Name of rancheria at the 'Rincon' on Santa Barbara Channel in language of Mis-ka-na-kan or San Buenaventura. Spanish spelling Shucuw quoted from educated halfbreed.--MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Xucu, Xuxu, Xuco, Xuca, Xucer, Chucuu, Chucu
Pueblo de las Canoas, San Mateo

Cu-lee

Tribe or band in Cosumnes River region (meeting U.S. Treaty Commrs. Sept. 18, 1851). - Royce, Indian Land Cessions, Rept. Bureau Eth. for 1896-97, Pt. 2, 786, "1899" [= 1901].
Written Cu-lu by the Treaty Commrs. (mh Lee).

Culee.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.953, 1899 [publ.1901].

See also Cu-lu.

Cullamac: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (88 Indians). Spellings: Cullamac 72 times; Cullamác 3; Cuvamac 3; Cul-llamac 2; Culamac 1; Cullamat 3; Cayamac 1; Guiamac 4; Guilamac 3; "Juiamac or Cullamac" "Cullamac alias del Capitan Grande".-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Culloij

Culloij: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Culloij, Culloc, Esculluy.-- Mission de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Se

Cul-pa-lau = Calpella Pomo

Pomo band at Calpella, named after chief Cul-pa-lau. — L.L. Palmer, Hist. Mendocino County, Calif., 167, 1880.

Written Kalpe'la by Barrett, Ethno. Geog. Pomo, 143, 1908.

Cul-pa-lau pomo. — Ibid, 167, 1880.

See Calpella, Kalpela.

Cu-lu Midoo

Tribe or band meeting U.S. Treaty Commrs. at Forks of Cosumnes River, Sept. 18, 1851. — Eighteen California Treaties June 1852 (Reprint p. 35, 1905.) (Spelt Co-lu, Ibid p. 4.)

Written Cu-lee by Royce, mh see.

See also Cu-lee, Co-lu.

Culuant Ennesen

Culuant: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Culuant (Ch), Culuant.-- Mision La Soledad Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Culul Olhonean

Katlendarukas rancheria on Pajaro river, or between it and Salinas river, Calif. (1774-1782) --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII,No.9 April 20, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

Koo-lool
See also Kulul

Culumuk

Culumuk: Tribe mentioned by Vallejo in 1838 in connection with Sonoma events.-- Bancroft (after Vallejo) Hist. Calif., IV, 73, 1886.

Culumu: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 woman). -- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Culumu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1830-1859.

See also Colomache?

Cumanches Shoshonean

"Under the name of Niunas, or Cumanches, they [the Shoshonees] cover Texas."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, VI, 34, 1857.

Cumanches. -- Rufus B. Sage, Rocky Mountain Life (1841-44) footnote, p. 93, Boston, 1846.

Cumanches: Spelling by C. F. Weiland, on map of 'Nord America', 1820.

See also Niunas

Cumbatwas Modok Lutuamian

"Cumbatwas and other cognate tribes on Pitt River".--Judge J.B.Roseborough, letter to Albert Goldschmidt on Indians of Northern Calif., Salt Lake City, June 28, 1872. MS, Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of California, Bancroft Library.

Cumbatwas: Bancroft quotes Roseborough as saying the Cumbatwas were on Pit River.--Native Races, 1:457,1874; Bancroft also quotes from Roseborough's letter as above.-Native Races 3: 638, 1875.

See also Cumbatwash, Kombatuash, Cumbutwaush

Cumecal Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Cumecal: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Cumecal, Comelcal, Cometacal, Guemejall, Jamajalle, ~~Jemiauh~~.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Camajal, Comajal

Cum-em-bars Shoshonean

Cum-em-bars: West of Tooele, Moab, and Sevier Valleys.--
H.R. Day, The Utah Expedition, House Doc. No.71, p. 130,
Feb. 26, 1858.

See Snake Diggers, Cum-um-pahs

Cumeya

Cumeya: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 women).--
Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS,
Bancroft Library.

Cum- le- bah (meaning "a kind of mineral water")

Tribe Upper end of Scott's Valley, West of Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif. (near Deming place). Formerly numbered 90. Palmers History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen & Co., San Francisco. 1881. (p. 35, 37)

Name in language of Hoo-la-nap-po (village near Lakeport). Barrett says probably from village of Kómle in 8-mile valley at head of Scott Creek, 3 miles NE of Red Mt. - Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 158, 1908.

See Kōm-le.
See also Kómle, Komli.

Cumlipecg

Cumlipecg: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cum-min-tahs Shoshonean

"Cum-min-tahs, or Web-er Utes": Mentioned as tribe speaking dialects "containing both Utah, Shoshone, and Bannock words".--F.H.Head, Supt. in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1868, 149, 1868.

Cumpas

Cumpas: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1808) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

·Cum-um-pahs — Shoshone

Shoshone tribe or band ranging around the north end of Great Salt Lake from Lada Springs and Bear River in what is now NE Utah, westerly to the head of the Humboldt River in what is now NE Nevada. — Dr. Garland Hurt, Indians of Utah (1860), Appendix O of Capt. Simpson's Rept. Expl. Great Basin of Utah, 461, 1876. also Simpson, Ibid 34.

Written Cum-min-tahs in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1868, 149. 1868.

Written ·Cum-um-bahs in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1862, 213, 1863.

Written ·Cum-umbahs or ·Weber Utes by O.H. Irish in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 143, 144-145, 1865. (Chiefs named); quoted by ·Bancroft, ~~Ibid~~ Rept. Irish, Nat. Races, I, 469, under spelling ·Cum Umbahs.

·Cumumpahs.—Bancroft (after Hurt), Nat. Races, I, ·461, 1874.

·Cunai

Band or sub-tribe, probably of Cocopa.--Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 175, foot note, 1900.

·Cuñai.—Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra), Native Races, III, ·685, 1875.

Cunaij

Cunaij: Rancheria "de los Meganos" mentioned (1795) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

cū'naūbasatnapotai = Shoo'-nah-oo-bah-sat-nah-po-ti) Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, just back on slope of foot-hills east of Anderson creek, about 3 mi. down stream from Boonville.

From cūnaū, pretty (?), basa't, forks, and napa'tai, old village.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 150, Feb. 1908

Cuncaae or Cacat — Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Pt. Galera, or Pt Conception, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April ~~19~~ 17, 1863.

See also Caacac, Cancac, Coaacac, Cacat

Cunyeel — Subtribe or gens of the ~~Serranos~~ Diegueños — See Kuñyeel — Yuman

Name on Font's map of 1777 (reproduced by Coues in Diary of Francisco Garces, 1900) on north end of peninsula of Lower California.

Spelled Cunyeil on Hinton's reproduction of Font's map in Handbook of Arizona, 1878; also on Bancroft's reproduction in Hist. of Calif., I, 263, 1884.

See Cuñeil, Kuñ-yeel.

·Cuneil Kam'-me-i Yuman

• **Cuñeil.** A tribe, evidently Yuman, described by Garcés in 1775–76 (Diary, 444, 450, 1900) as inhabiting the territory between San Diego, s. Cal., and the mouth of the Rio Colorado. They were friendly with the Cocopa. From their habitat and the similarity in their names they would seem to be identical with the Comeya, but Garcés mentions the latter, under the name Quemayá, as if distinct. On the map of Father Pedro Font (1777), who was a companion of Father Garcés, the Cuñeil are located in N. Lower California, between lat. 31° and 32°. According to Gatschet the name *Kunyil*, or *Kuneyil*, in the Comeya dialect, signifies 'all men,' 'people.' (F. W. H.)

·**Cuñai.**—Orozco y Berra, Geog., 353, 1864. ·**Cunyeel.**—Font (1777), map in Coues, Garcés Diary, 1900.

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See Kun-yeel'

·Cuñeil see ·Dieguenos (and Kun'-yeel) Yuman

Whipple, ~~Bubank & Turner~~, Pacific RR. Rppts., III, pt. 3, p125, 1856. "On the borders of the port of San Diego, and whose towns continue to the outlet of the channel of Santa Barbara" (Ibid 125). Cortez (1799), quoted by

Spelled ·Cunyeel on Font's map of 1777 (reproduced by Coues in Diary of Garcés, 1900), and name placed on north end of peninsula of Lower California.

See Koonyeel

Kam'-me-i

Cuneils

Yuman

'Tribe' name, no data.--Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 441, 1860.

See Cuñeil, Cunyeel,

Cunitcacahel

Cunitcacahel ('water of the great rocks'). A rancheria, probably Cochimi, connected with Purísima mission, which was near the w. coast of Lower California, about lat. 26° 20′.—Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., v, 188, 1857.

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Kam'-me-i

Cunyeil

Yuman

Located on north end of peninsula of Lower California on Bancroft's reproduction of Font's map (1776) in History of Calif., I, 263, 1884; same spelling on Hinton's reproduction Hand in Handbook of Arizona, 1878.

See Kun'-yeel

See also Cuñeil, Cunyeel, Kun-yeel

Cuon

Cuon: Rancheria of the Sutjonhs mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1812).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.
[Recorded as "tulareno" in Book of Deaths]

Cûp [pronounced Shup] Chumashan

Cûp.--Former rancheria just N of rancheria of Shu-ku at the Rincon on Santa Barbara Channel. -- H W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology

See also Shup

Coo-pa - Cahuilla. Shoshonean

Cupa

Cahuilla [Kah-we'-ah]

Agua Caliente band in Warner Valley. C.E. Kelsey, MS. Numerale Calif. Indian Languages, 1906.

Cupa: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Cupa 7 times; Cuppa 1.-- Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846

Cupa: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey Mission (41 Indians at San Luis Rey; 124 at Pala). Spellings: Cupa 162 times; Cuppa 3.-- MS, no title or date.

See Koó-pah

See also Kúpa, Cupeno, Cupa

Cupachas See Cocopa

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 176, footnote, 1900.

See Cocopa

Cupacta

"Cupacta or Sta. Agueda": Rancheria mentioned (in 1795) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sta. Agueda

Luiseno

Cupame

Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795) as 3 leagues from Tacupin [=Hakupin =Warner Valley] on route toward Capistrano; "speaking language of San Juan."--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 563 ft.note, 1884. Place evidently on upper part San Luis Rey River, near Pauma.

Cupame: Rancheria visited by Grijalva (August 1795) 3 leagues from Tacupin on overland journey between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. "The language of San Juan is spoken."--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 55, 1795, Bancroft Library.

Cupania

Goopa

Koo'-pah

Shoshonean

Name used by L. A. Wright, Ind. Agt., for the tribe at Agua Caliente, Warner Valley, San Diego Co., Calif. He gives their number in 1898 as 149.- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1898, 136, 137, 1898, - Ibid for 1899, 175, 1899.

See Cupa, Gupa, Kopa, Goo'-pa, Kupa, Koo'-pah, Cupeño

Cupeño Koo-pah Shoshonean

Cupeño: "The information concerning the social organization of the Cupeño, or Agua Caliente Indians, was secured from Cupeño living on Morongo Reservattion at Banning and from the main body of Cupeño concentrated at Pala, San Diego County."--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 192, 177, 178, 1918.

Cupeño: Kroeber says: "Their language they call Panahil". — Handbk Indians Calif. 689, 1925.

Cupeño: Tribal name, undefined. Bull roarer used in Mourning ceremony.--Loeb (after Strong), Pomo Folkways p. 379 ftnote, Sept. 29, 1926.

Cupeño: W. D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Society, Am. Anthrop., pp. 10, 20, 22, 35, Jan-Mar. 1927.

Cupenos: Los Angeles Times, Jan. 26, 1936 (Kufudant History).

See Koo'-pah

See also Cupa, Koo'-pa, Cupa, Kopa, Kupa-ngakitom ac

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Cupeño Koo'-pah Shoshonean

Cupeño: W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif. Detailed discussion clans, villages & customs, pp. 183-273; map p. 248.

May 28, 1929.

Goo-pa Shoshonean

Cuppa

Cuppa: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission and in Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions.

See Cupa

Cupsabit

Cupsabit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Cupsabit 5 Cubsabit 1.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Cuqui Cahuilla

Cuqui: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions (107 Indians San Luis Rey; 124 Pala).. Spellings: Cuqui 139 times; Cugue 1.-- MS, no title or date.

Cuque: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846. See Gugue

·Curila Piyumko

Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795) on overland expd. from ~~vicinity of~~ San Diego, to Capistrano Calif., "speaking language of San Juan."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 563, 1884. Three leagues from Tacupin [=Hakupin=Warner Valley] on route toward Capistrano. Place evidently on (middle) upper part San Luis Rey River, near Pauma.

·Curila: Rancheria visited by Grijalva (August 1795) 3 leagues from Tacupin on overland journey between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. "The language of San Juan is spoken."--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 55, 1795, Bancroft Library.

Cursnama Ennesen

Cursnama: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Cursnama, Curnumu.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cuscar

Cuscar: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (20 Indians). Spellings Cuscar 4 times; Cuscan 2; Cuescar 1; Cuchican 3; Cuchicam 1; Ajasguen 1; Juscar 5; Guescan 2; Quaxacuan; Maria Cuajan.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Cuscum

Cuscum: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 Indian) -- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Cusscun

Cusha (error for Cushna) Midoo

"The Cusha and Costos languages of central California."-- Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 405, 1853. (Refers to vocabularies of Adam Johnson, in Schoolcraft II, 494-508, 1852, where spelling is Cushna.)

See Cushna

"Cushans or Yumas" Yuman

"Lieut.A.W.Whipple, U.S.A. . entered the territories of the Cushans or Yumas, who are the merest barbarians."--Schoolcraft, Ind.Tribes, V, 214, 1855.

See also Yumas

Cushna (Cush-na) Midoo

Midoo tribe in mts. south of Yuba River, California [on upper So.Fk. Yuba]
Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, II, 494-508 (vocab.); notes p. 506, 1852. - Schoolcraft, IV, 369, 552, 1854 (name only).
Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 79, 1854; Ibid, Opuscula, 308, 1860.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 31, 1861 (after Adam Johnston).
Powell in Powers, Tribes of Calif. 586-587; vocab. 589-597, 1877 (after Adam Johnston).
Bancroft, (classification) Native Races, III, 566, 650, 1875.

Cushina: Haines, The American Indian, p. 141, 1888.

·Cushna Midu

Cushna. A division of the Maidu on the upper waters of the s. fork of Yuba r., Sierra co., Cal.; pop. about 600 in 1850.—Ind. Aff. Rep., 124, 1850; Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 31, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 373, 1907

·Cush-nas See Cushna Midoo

Tribe in mountains, on ~~the~~ waters of ~~the~~ south Yuba, Calif. Numbered about 600 in 1850.- Adam Johnston, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Cong. 2d Sess. p. 124, 1850

Adam Johnston, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 45, 1853.

(Reprinted in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1850, p. 93, 1850.)

·Cushnas.--Bancroft, Native Races, Vol.I, p.451, 1874.

Cushnas.--Adam Johnston, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Ind.Tribes, VI, 710, 1857.

Cush-nas: Given by Adam Johnson in 1850 as tribe on ~~the~~ Rio Chino, near Bidwell's and Potter's, on South Branch of Yuba.-- Sacramento Daily Transcript, Aug.17,1850.

See Cushna.

x

Cushyagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Jalchagua

Cusicsi

Cusicsi: Rancheria mentioned twice (1805-6) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Cusmit, Cusmits, Cusmich: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Jusmit

Cusnis

Cusnis: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1818) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cusscun:

Cusscun: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (2 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

See Cuscum

Cusuatuá

Cusuatuá[Perhaps Cusuatná; spelling not clear]: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

�u´takōwī (= Shoo´-tah-kō-wē) Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on N bank of Russian river in SE part of Healdsburg.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 218, Feb. 1908

Cutante

Cutante: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cutatsu

Cutatsu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Cutatsu; Cututso.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

'Hamfo

Cūta´ūyōmanūk (= Shoo-tah-oo-yo-mah-nook)

Pomo

Northern dialect Pomo name for Koi-e. - Barrett, ~~See Ko-i.~~

Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 207, 1908.

Shutauyomanok: Spelling by Kroeber, Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925.

Shutaunomanok: Upper Clear Lake name for Koi-e.-- A. L. Kroeber inf'n 1903, quoted by Barrett, Hdbook American Indians, 561, 1911.

See Koī-im-fo

See also kaubakulaiina, Koi, Makhelchel, Shoat-ow-no-ma-nook tuli, xoyi, Shutaunomanok Shoo-tow-no-man-nūk

· Ćūta'wanī (=Shoo-tah'-wah-nē) Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, about 2 mi. NW of Santa Rosa.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 222, Feb. 1908

· Cutchanas See Yuma and Kutchan Yuman

Spelling for Kutchan.--Mollhausen ,Journey to the Pacific, Vol.II, p244, 247, 275, 1858.

See Cutgana, Kuchan,

Cutchi Pocewin Wintoon

Cutchi: Spell~~ings~~ Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (13 Indians): Hutchi 11 times; Huchi 1; Juchi 1; Cutchi 4; One record "rancheria of Bodega and Huchi".-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Hoo-che
See also Hutchi, Juchi, Hutci

Cuteanas or Cutganas Yuman

Tribe on Colorado River in Lower California visited by Kino in Nov. 1701 - Comes (after Ortega, 1754) in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 177 ftnote, 551, 1900).

See Cutganas, Kuchan,

·Cutgánes see Yuma and Kutchan Yuman

Spanish name for Kutchan. --Gatschet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879.

The name Cutganes appears on Kino's map of 1701, reproduced in Annual Report Wheeler Survey for 1878, Appendix NN, facing p. 226, 1878. The name is located on west side of Colorado River slightly above the mouth of the Gila. The name Yumas is on the east side of the river below the Gila.

Venegas (1758) adopts Kino's spelling (Cutganes, 1701), on his map, but in the text gives it 'Cutguanes or Cueganas'. — Hist. California, Vol. I, p. 57, 1759.

See also Gutcán. ·Cutganes. —Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra), Native Races, III, ·685, 1875.

See Cutganas, Kutchan.

·Cutguanes See Cutganes Yuman

Venegas, Hist. Calif., I, 57, 1759.

Cutgana, Kutchan.

Cúthró

Cúthró: "Tulareno" rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (7 Indians).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Cutóso

Cuto Olhonean

Cuto: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835,MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Coot

See also Coot, Ccoht, Coott, Coochi

Cutóso

Cutóso: Tribe and rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Cutóso, Cutotso, Cutchoso, Cutothro, Cúthró. The rancheria Cutohstho of the tribe Auquisticaus is also spoken of in this record.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Cuttysec

Cuttysec: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See also Cutusinga

Cutucho Yokut

Mentioned in list of rancherias visited by ~~Arguello~~ or by Moraga in 1806. ~~Arguello~~ from Mission San Miguel to E side San Joaquin Valley and Tulare country; Moraga from S.Juan Bautista to E side San Joaquin Valley and south to Tejon and San Fernando.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 53 ft.note, 1885.

~~"Thirteen soldiers, with a serjeant and corporal".--Ibid 46,47 after Langsdorff, Voyages and Travels, ii, 203-7.~~ See also Arch.Sta.Barb. MS, iv, 31-2; xii, 81-2.

Cutocho: Rancheria adjoining Nupchenche visited by Moraga in 1806 400 people.--P. Pedro Muñoz, Diary, 1806, Arch. Sta. Barbara, Vol. 4, p 47, 1806-1821. (Nupchenche on E bank of San Joaquin about 9 mi S of Las Mariposas.--)

Cutucha (Colteche): Spellings by Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. (over)

Cutuclanime Mewan

Cutuclanime: Rancheria mentioned in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

See Cotuplanime.

Calif., p 491, 1925.

VERSO

Cutusinga

Cutusinga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1837).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

See also Cuttysec

Cutuya

Cutuya: Rancheria mentioned (1805) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Cú-wa-la-cu [pronounced Shú-wa-la-shu] Chumashan

Cú-wa-la-cu: Former rancheria on coast below Ventura at Cañada de los Alizos [Sycamore Canyon].-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at Ventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Shuwalajsho, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Shuwalashu, Shuwalajsho

Cuyam Chumashan?

Rancheria [doubtless in upper part of Cuyama Valley] mentioned by Portilla as visited in 1824 on return trip from San Emigdio to Santa Inez Valley.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 535 ft.note, 1885.

Cuyam: Rancheria mentioned in "Padrons" or Registers of La Purisima Mission (16 Indians). Spellings: Cuiam in Register, 1814; Cuyam in Register, 1822.

See also Cuyama, Kuyam, Kuyama

·Cuyama or ·Kuyam — Chumash

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.
Rancheria formerly tributary to Santa Barbara and Santa Inez missions, Calif.
Spelled Cuyamus, Ibid, April 24, 1863. ?

·Cuyama.—Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug.21,1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Kuyam, Cuyam

Diegueño

·Cuyamac — Yuman

Former Diegueño rancheria near? San Diego, Calif., in 1775.
--Bancroft (after Ortega), Hist. of Calif., I, 254, n. note 1884, ~~after Ortega~~ (Took part in attack on mission, Nov.4, 1775.)

See also Cuyamaca, Cuillamacan Indians, Cullamac, Guiamac, Juiamac, Cuiamac

Cuyamaca Kam-mei Yuman

Cuyamaca: Given by Judge Hayes as Diegueno tribe or band whose principal rancherias were Jamatagune, Guatay, Mataragui, Cuyamaca, and Huacapin.--Benjamin Hayes, MS Notes on the Dieguinos, 1870 (MS Bancroft Library, 38: 172) "The site of the ancient rancheria is amidst a mass of rocks out of which a short distance below oozes a fine spring, The valley of Cuyamaca with its laguna que se seca [Dry Lake] extends in front of it northward."--Ibid, 173. "Cuyamaca Indians", Ibid 175; "Indians of Cuyamaca" 177.

See also Cullamac, Guiamac, Juiamac, Cuiamac, Cuillamacan

Cuyamaca Yuman

• **Cuyamaca.** A former Diegueño village about 50 m. E. N. E. from San Diego mission, s. Cal.—Hayes (1850) quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 458, 1882.

1874 and

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 374, 1907

See also Cuyamac, Cuillamacan Indians,

Cuyamu Chumashan

Former rancheria located by Taylor (Calif.Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863) on rancho Dos Pueblos.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874. [Cinihuaj on same rancho, Ibid]

Cuyamu: Rancheria recorded ~~Baptisms~~ in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (17 Indians): Cuyamu 10 times; Cuyamo 5; Cuyam 1; Cuyamu 1; llamado San Pedro y San Pablo; Cuiamu; Cayamú.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

See also ~~Cuyama?, Kuyam?~~ Cuyamus, Kwiyamu, Cuyamo, Cuyam, Cuyas?

Cuyamu Chumashan

Cuyamu.-- Rancheria of Dos Pueblos on the coast. -- Estevan Tapis, letter to Arrilliga, June 30, 1803 (Copy in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, Bancroft Library, p. 180, 1877.

"Cuiam or Cuyama or Cuijam".--"Rancheria to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism."-- Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, made for Bancroft Library, 1877.

"Kuyam or Cuyama", "Cuyamus or meso", "Cuyamu on Dos Pueblos" Rancheria tributary to missions of Santa Barbara and Santa Ynez.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; April 24, 1863, Aug. 21, 1863.

Cuy a mu, Ku-ĭ-yá-mu . -- One of 2 former important

[over]

See also Cuiam, Cuyama, Cuijam, Kuyam, Cuyamus, Ku-ĭ-yá-mu

rancherias at Dos Pueblos, the other being Migiu. --
H.W.Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura,
Nov. 1884 (Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology).

VERSO

Cuyamus

Chumashan

Cuyamus. A Chumashan village formerly on the mesa near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 374, 1907

See also Cuyamu, Kuiyamu

Diegeno

Cuyapepa

Yuman

Diegueno village in San Diego Co., Southern California.— Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1897, 119, 1897.— Ibid for 1898, 136, 1898.— Ibid for 1899, 175, 1899.

See also Cuyapipa, Cuyapipe,

Diegueno

Cuyapipa — Yuman

Diegueno village in Long Canyon, San Diego Co., California.-

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1896, 130, 1897.

Speak southern dialect of Diegueno.- Waterman (who spells the name Cuayapipe), Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth. VIII, 272, 1910.

Doubtless We'-ah-pi-pa (leaning rock) = Wil'-kwah-pi'p.

See Wil'-kwah-pip & We'-ah-pi'-pah

See also Cuyapipe, Cuyapepa, Guyapipa, Cuayapipe.

Diegueno

Cuyapipe (or Long Canyon) — Yuman

Village in canyon in San. Calif.- Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1894, 119, 123, 1895 (39 inhabitants in 1894).

Cuyapipe (+pl. Cuyapipes): Oakland, Calif., Tribune, Feb. 25, 1923 (article on old man Juan Pione).

Same article gives 'Wee-a-pipe' as their own name.

See Wil'-kwah-pi'p, We'-ah-pi-pah

See also Cuyapipa., Weeapipé

Diegeno

Cuyapipi — Yuman

Spelling in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1901, 197, 1902.

See Cuyapepa

Cuyas

Cuyas: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission. Spellings: Cuyas, Qugas.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Same as Cuyamu ?

Cuyens — Mewan?

Rancheria, probably on ~~east~~ West side of lower San Joaquin River, Calif., mentioned by Viader in 1810.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 56, 1885 (after Viader's MS Diary, August 1810). Met "some Cuyens".--Ibid 57 (after Viader's diary of October expedition, 1810).

Cuyens is given as 5½ leagues [16½ miles] above Pescadero [Cholbone rancheria] and 2 leagues [6 miles] below Maijem, which latter is later spelt Mayemes (Ibid, p. 57 ftnote). This would locate it on west side San Joaquin River not far from opposite mouth of Stanislaus River. — CWM

Cuyens: Indians mentioned by W. Egbert Schenck as met by Moraga & Viader on west bank San Joaquin above Pescadero, Oct. 1810. Indians appeared to have no villages and may have been "a hunting or fishing party". Located on his map about 12 mi. S E of present Bethany and about 16 mi. south of Stockton on west side San Joaquin.--W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region,

OVER

Card 2

Cuÿens — Mewan?

Cuÿens: Rancheria mentioned (88 Indians) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

[Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p. 128, map p. 133, Nov. 13, 1926.

Cuyens: "In the afternoon after 2½ leagues more on the same road, [from the Tomchom or 5 leagues from Pescadero], we arrived opposite a rancheria whose chief was called Cuyens".-- Viader, MS Diary, Aug. 1810. Mention in MS Diary of Oct. 1810.

VERSO

Cuyomuunos

Los Cuyomuunos: Mentioned (1837) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Cuyulilt

Ennesen

Cuyulilt: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Cynlahuas

Tribe formerly represented at Mission San Juan Bautista.-- Hist. Monterey Co. 146, San Francisco, 1881.

Dabastc'iañdañ Athapaskan

Dabastc'iañdañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village on east side main Eel River about 7 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel River. Northernmost village of the Baskaiya subtribe.-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ.Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol.,Vol.20, pp. 102, 109 & map, 1923.

Dac-dacs Pa'tin Wintoon

"Dac-dacs or Dac Dacs".-- Gen Bidwell in 'Historical sketch of Butte Co.'(Oakland, Smith & Elliott,Pubrs.) 11, 1877.

Dac Dacs village. Ibid. 11.

Dac-dacs: "Sutter's forces [in 1843] crossed the river 6 or 7 miles above Colusa on a bridge built by the Indians -- the Dac-dacs or Dac Dacs, I believe -- for fishing purposes." -- Gen Bidwell in 'Historical sketch of Butte Co.' (Oakland,Smith & Elliott,Pubrs.) 11, 1877.

See Dok-duk

Dacdac Pah'tin Wintoon

Dacdac: Rancheria visited by Arguello in 1821.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 176. 1806-1821. Leaving Cha "took road to the N in which passage were found the rancherias named Teroti, Hutulrabe, Dacdac and Pachi'." Between Cha and Sunūs.--Ibid.
(N of Colusa on Sacramento R.)

See Dok'-duk

Dachachitding Karok

Dachachitding: Hupa name for Karok village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Camp Creek; Karok name, Tachanak.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 99, 1925

See also Oleget'l

Dah'-chin-chin'-ne Wintoon

·Dah'-chin-chin'-ne: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for tribe or sub-tribe in Fruto hills and thence westerly to about 4 miles south of Elk Creek and continuing westerly into mountains. Told me by members of Choo-hel'-mem-sel tribe.--CHM.

·Dah-chin-chin-ne language reached east to Willows.--Information given me by old man McGill, a Choo-hel-mem-sel. Calif.Journ.,p.23, Aug. 8, 1928.-CHM

·Dah'-muk Wintoon

·Dah'-muk: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to a Wintoon tribe extending from Redbank Creek northerly, apparently to Cottonwood Creek, on west side of Sacramento River. Their main rancheria, Pahs-pahn'-te (meaning "on top of bluff"), was on the bluff at Red Bluff.-CHM

·Dah-no-habe Dan-no'-kah Pomoan

Clear Lake (Lake Co.,Calif.) tribe mentioned by Gibbs in 1852.--Schoolcraft, III, 109, 1853.

"Dahnohabe or stone mountain."—Bancroft, Native Races, I, 451, 1874(after gibbs). One of 6 tribes whose collective name was Napobatin.

See Dan-no'-kah

See also Dahnohabe, danoxa, danoha, Dan-no ka-ah, Di-noo-ha-vah

·Dah-no-habe Dan-no'-kah Pomo

Clear Lake tribe mentioned by Gibbs in 1852.- Schoolcraft, III, 109-110, 1853 1853. Spelled Di-noo-ha-vah in Palmer's Hist. Napa & Lake Cos. Calif. 34-36, 1881.

See Dan-no'-kah

See Di-noo-ha-vah, Danoxa, Do-no-ha-be.

Dahnohabe Dan-nó-kah Pomoan

Dahnohabe ('stone mountain'). A Pomo village said to have been on the w. side of Clear lake, Lake co., Cal., with 70 inhabitants in 1851. 375
Dah-no-habe.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 109, 1853. **Do-no-ha-be.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 136, 1853.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 375, 1907

See Dan-nó-kah

Dah-tā-yah Tah-bo-tā' Pomoan

Dah-tā-yah: Name used by Pomoan Bó-yah of Point Arena for Pomoan tribe of Boonville & Philo region.--

See Tah-bo-tā.

See also Tah-bah-tā-ke chah, Tah-bo-tē, Pdátēya.

Dah'-tim-poo-el'-toi Nōm'-lak-ke Wintoon

Dah'-tim-poo-el'-toi: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on Sheldon's place half mile above Salt Creek. -Cam

Dah-tsin' Pomo

Dah-tsin': Camp of the Clear Lake Pomo on west side of Clear Lake 1½ mile south of Narrows between Upper Lake and main body of Clear Lake.--Cam

Daiapnuca Wikchumne Yokut

Daiapnuca: Former Wikchumne village (no location given).--
A.H.Gayton,Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans,p.378.[chiefs]
Oct.31,1930.

Daigano Yuman

Spelling by Dr. Edward Palmer: Am. Naturalist, 736, 743,
Dec. 1877.

See Diegueno & Kamimei

Daiqano Yuman

Daiqano: Spelling by Dr Edward Palmer. — Am. Nat. 736. Dec. 1877.

See Diegueño

Dakdayogak Soo-lah-te-luk

Dakdayogak: Name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for "presumably archaeological or modern village site" on coast about a mile north of Branstadter Creek.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 295, 1918.
[Loud's name for village on this site is Tokërtāyërwok, p. 287, 1918.]

See also
Tokërtāyërwok

· Dakō´lkabe Pomo

Old village site of "Valley division" Pomo, Central dialect, near E bank of Rancheria creek about 2 1/4 mi. SSE of Boonville.

From (?) dakō´, pestle, and kabe´, rock.

Site a conspicuous pile of rocks.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 177, Feb. 1908

Miyahkma ~~Fuki?~~

· Dala´dano

Pomo [Kulanapo] name for

Old village of "Clear Lake Wappo Area", ~~Pomo dialect name.~~ on E bank of Cole creek abput 1 1/2 mi. from shore of Clear Lake. It is short distance S of junction of the 2 roads from Kelseyville to Soda bay, and about 150 yds. S of modern village of same name.

From dala´, flat plate-form basket, and dano´, Mt.

Possibly same as Dano-habe, Gibbs; and Da-no-ha-be, Mckee.

Arch. & Eth.

Barrett, Univ. Caolf. Pubs., vol. 6, 276-277, Feb. 1908

See also Da-no-ha-bo, Do-no-ha-be

Dalawa Huss Athapascan

Dalawa: Wiyot name for "Crescent City and Smith river Indians," "taken from a manuscript of Dr. Kroeber's."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 292, 1918.

see Tol'-lo-wah
See also Smith River Indians, He-na

Dalinau Tal-lin-che Yokut

Dalinau: Tallinche place name in Coarse Gold Creek drainage.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 481, map opp. 526, 1925.

·Dalinchi Yokut

Northern Yokut tribe mentioned by Kroeber. - The Yokuts Language, 311 325 1907.

Shown on Kroeber's map as on Fine Gold Cr. directly south of Fresno Flat. - Hdbk. Inds. Calif. map pl. 47 (facing p. 526), 1925. Ibid, text p. 481. Rchas. were Moloneu, Dalinaw, Ibid 481.

See Talinche, Tallinche, Tallenche, Talluche, Sallenche, Lallinche.

Dalsokaiya Athapaskan

·Dalsokaiya: Given by Goddard as subtribe on West bank main Eel River, which he says was not Lassik and may have been "Wailaki".--P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 107, 109 & map, 1923.

dama'ldaū

Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, probably about half way between Greenwood and Elk creeks, about 1/2 mi. back from ocean.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 163, Feb. 1908

Dāmā-miLauilin-tin

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Dāmā-miLauilin-tin: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site on east side of Mad River, south of Hall Creek.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918.

"Dāmā, a kind of dark wood growing to a size of 4 inches in diameter."--Ibid, ft. note p. 291, 1918.

Site V on accompanying map.

danága Kah-chí-ah Pomoan

danága: Old village at Stewarts Point.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 229, 1908

"Danaga was at Stewarts Point.".--Kroeber, Handbook Inds. Calif. 234, 1925

Danaga: Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 210, Sept. 29, 1926

See Dan-nah-kah
See also Soo-noo-noo-she-nal

Dana´ga Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, at Stewart's Point just S of store at the landing, and about where present village now stands. From dana´, to cover up, and ga, ?.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ETHNO - GEOG. POMO. 229, Feb. 1908

Dandaidañ Athapaskan

Dandaidañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Kaikichekaiya subtribe on left bank main Eel River at or below Horseshoe Bend.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 107, 1923. west side East

Dandaitcambi Athapaskan

Dandaitcambi: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Chiskokaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River in Horseshoe Bend not far north of Coppermine Creek.--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 106, 1923.

Dan-nah'-kah | Kahchiah | Romoan

· Dan-nah'-kah: Kahchiah name for their former village at Stewarts Point. Also given as Soo-noo'-noo-she-nal. Told me by members of tribe.- CHAM ("big town")

· Dana' ga--Barrett 1908 (229)

See also danaga, Soo-noo'-noo-she-nal.

Dan-no'-hah-bah^ch | Dan-no'-kah | Pomoan

· Dan-no'-hah-bah^ch or Dan-no'-kah: Tribe or subtribe of Clear Lake Pomo holding the valley of Middle Creek and Clover Creek north and northeast of Upper Lake (including the Ho-al'-lek of Middle Creek). Original rancheria on Clover Creek. Present remnants of both Dan-no'-kah and Ho-al'-lek are at Hab'-be-mat-to-lil rancheria on Middle Creek 4 or 5 miles north of Upperlake village.^CHAM
Former rancheria on Clover Creek about 2 miles east of Upperlake Postoffice. - CHAM

See also Danōxa, Danokha, Dah-no-habe, Di-noo-ha-vah

Dan-nó kā-ah Dan-nó-kah Pomoan

mt. tribe

·Dan-nó kā-ah (or Den-no-hah kā-ah): Yo-ki-ah name for Upper Lake tribe.--

See Dannókah

See also Danoxa, Dah-no-habe, Do-no-ha-be, Di-noo-ha-vah

Dan-nó-yo (=Thomas Creek) Yukean

· Dan-nó-yo: Ku-lan-nap-po name for rancheria of Yukean Lil-lāk on Cold Creek south of eastern part of Clear Lake.-

Dan-nub-be-dow' Shekum Pomoan

Dan-nub-be-dow': Small settlement (few houses) of She'-kum Pomo on purchased land on east side of road opposite Ne-po'-shel (on west side of road 1½ mile south of Upperlake village), and on opposite side of Upper Lake from territory of She'-kum tribe.--cwm

Dano'bidaū Pomo

See Napo'cal.

Barrett, ETHNO - GEOG POMO, 191, 1908.

Dano´co (=Dah-no´-sho) Pomo

Old village of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, (in foothills NE of town of Upperlake,) about 1/2 mi. E of Dano´xa and on eastern slope of same hill.

From dano´, mountain, and co, east.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 188, Feb. 1908

Da-no-ha-be Pomo ~~Yuki~~

See Dala´dano.

See Dano´xa, Di-noo-ha-vah, &c

Da-no-ha-bo

Miyahkma?

Tribe meeting U.S. Treaty Commr. at camp Lu-pi-yu-ma on Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif., Aug. 20, 1851. — 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 53, 55, 1905

Danohabo.— C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth for 1896-97, Part 2: p.954, 1899 [publ,1901].

See also Do-no-ha-be, Dalá'dano.

Danokakea

Pomo

See Dano´xa.

Danokha

Pomoan

Danokha (*Danoχa*). A former Pomo village on the N. shore of Clear lake, Cal. (S. A. B.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 382, 1907

danō'lyō

Pomo

see ·ìwì'da

Barrett, ETHNO - GEOG. POMO, 171, 1908.

See Den-nol-yo keah

Danō´xa — Dan-nó-kah — Pomo

Old village of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, in foot-hills about 2 mi. NE of town of Upper Lake. Site on western slope overlooking lake. From dano´, mountain, and xa, water.

~~Probably Site~~ People of this village referred to by Slocum, Bowen & Co. as the tribe, and by Prof. O. T. Mason ~~and Prof. Mason.~~ Di-noo-ha-vah ~~according to first authority; and~~ (after Dr. Hudson) as Danokakea, Mason, Aborig. Amer. Basketry, 328, 1904. ~~according to latter.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch & Eth. vol. 6, 188, footnote, Feb. 1908

See also Danoxa, Dah-no-habe, Di-noo-ha-vah.

Danoxa — Dan-no´-kah — Pomoan

Danoxa: "The Upper Lake tribe of Danoxa claimed all of the territory as far south as the present location of the Burger ranch, and wanted to claim as far as the place where Lakeport is now situated."--Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 207, 1926.

Danoha: Village community of Eastern or Clear Lake Pomo.--Kroeber, Handbook Indians Calif. 231, 1925; Gen Index, 977.

See Dan-no´-kah
See also danoxa, Dah-no-habe

Danzantes Cahuilla

Rancheria in canada Santa Catalina del Vado, Calif., passed by Anza's expedition, 1775; 2½ leagues NNW was San Carlos Pass [=San Gorgonio].--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., I, 262 ft.note, 1884.

See also Danzarines

Cahuilla

Danzarines See Jequiches

Tribe in San Gorgonio Pass, Calif. + thence northward. So named by Garces (in 1774) "on account of the ridiculous gesticulations they make when they talk". They were known to the Colorado River tribes as Jequiches. — Garces Diary, Coues Ed., 42, 204-205, 423, 468, 1900. Garces visited this tribe in March 1774 and again in January 1776 (Ibid).

Bancroft, Hist. ~~of~~ Calif., I, 222, 1884, ~~(name only)~~. Garces' route lay "through the country of the Cojat, Cajuenches, and Danzarines".

Also Danzantes

(over)

See Jequiches, Jecueche, Jecuich, Gecuich, Tecuiche

Note:

Engelhardt thinks Garces' route was not through San Gorgonio Pass but through Puerta de San Carlos. -- Engelhardt, Missions & Missionaries of Calif., vol.2, pt.1, 666-7, 1912

VERSO

· da'picū (= Dah'-pe-shoo) Pomo

see katca'bida

Barrett, ETHNO - GEOG. POMO, 144, 1908.

Dapishul

N Pomoan

Dapishul (*Dá-pi-shūl*, 'high sun'). A former Pomo village in Redwood valley, Mendocino co., Cal.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 155, 1877. 382

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 382, 1907

Da'-pi-shul Po'-mo (a cool place) Po-mo

Band in Redwood Canon, Mendocino Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 155, 1877.

Barrett gives village of 'Da'picũ' known also as 'Katca'bida'.- Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 144, 1908.

Dápishul Pomo: "Dápishul Pomo (Redwood Cañon)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

Luiseño

Dapomai

Luiseño name for Santa Margarita. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 147, 1907.

Dă'-pom-im-bos

Wintoon

Dă'-pom-im-bos: Wintu name (in language of tribe on Trinity River near Lewiston) for related tribe in Paskenta region. (Dialect different) - cum.

Dastatcelai

6 or 7

Athapaskan

Dastatcelai: Given by Goddard as large winter camp of the Baskaiya subtribe of "Wailaki" on east side main Eel River 6 or 7 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel.-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ.Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 102 & 109, 1923.

Da-sulatelu Soo-lah'-te-luk

Da-sulatelu: Wiyot name for the "Non-Athapascan people of upper Mad River." "Taken from a manuscript of Dr. Kroeber's."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 293, 1918.

Dasûntcakût Athabaskan

Dasûntcakût [Dah-sun-tshah-kut]. -- "Chilula" name for village on S border of flat on which was village of Kinnaxonta'diñ[Kin-nah-hon-ta'-ding] and probably a part of this village (SE corner Section 21, Township 7 N, Range 3 E). -- P.E?Goddard, Univ. of Calif.Pubs. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 276, April 1914.

Datayama Tah-bo-tā Pomoan

Datayama; "The people from Boonville."--Edwin M. Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 194, Sept. 29, 1926.

See Tah-bo-tā'
See also Dah-ta-yah, tabate, Tah-bah-ta-ke-chah

Da' tcimtcīni (=Dah'-chim-chē-ne) Wintun

Old Wintoon village ~~of Northerly dialect,~~ a short distance W of Stony creek and about 4 mi. above town of Elk creek. Site is on the Troxel ranch.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 290, Feb. 1908

Dat-ōwok

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Dat-ōwok: Wiyot name for archaeological site at the mouth of Oil Creek, just north of Cape Fortunas, used in 1850 as a Wiyot village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 117 on accompanying map.

[Loud gives Datogak as name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for this same site, p. 295, 1918.]

See also Datogak

Da'tsin

Pomo

Modern camp site of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on small creek called da'tsin-bida which empties into Clear lake about 1 1/2 mi. south of Rocky point on western shore of strait connecting Upper lake with main body of Clear lake; about 1/2 mi. back from lake-shore; now used as fishing camp to ltd. extent.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 159, Feb. 1908

Deer Creek Indians

Yahnah

Deer Creek Indians: Given by Capt. J. C. Doughty in letter dated August 10, 1864 as local term for band of 20 or 25 renegades from tribes in vicinity of Chico, who roamed over an area of 50 square miles on Deer, Mill, and Butte creeks.--War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, pt.2, pp.942 & 943, 1897.

Deguinos (or Diegeños) Yuman

-Bancroft (after Ludewig, 1858), Native Races, I, p.458, 1874. (See Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 62, 1858.)

On page 220 W.W. Turner says that as the name Diegeños means the Indians round San Diego, there is no such name as Deguinos. --Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 220, 1858.

See Diegueños, Diegeños

De'-he' 'Klet'win Wintoon stock

Principal 'Ket'-win (~~or Pat'-win~~) village on north side of Cortena Creek, Colusa Co., Calif. Name given me by resident of village in 1903. Name means village - "The village". - CHM

Deiwin

Deiwin: Wiyot name for Upper Trinity River Indians "taken from a manuscript of Dr. Kroeber's."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 292, 1918.

De'-kah-tah Kahchiah Pomoan

De'-kah-tah: Kahchiah name for their former village 1 to 4 mi S of Salt Point. Told me by members of tribe.- Cam.

Dí'kata (Old campsite about a mile SE of Salt Point.) --Barrett 1908 (234) Ethno-Geog. Pomo.

See also díkata

De'-lah-ka

Pomo

De'-lah-ka: Former small village on S bank Stony Creek about 2 miles W of Stonyford.-- CHM

See also Odi'-laka

Tribe

Name del Coyote

Standard form Arsoy

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, 1771-1804.

Identification and remarks Spanish name for Arsoy, rancheria mentioned in the Book of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission.

Del Coyote

Del Coyote: Spanish name for rancheria Arsoy. also called San Antonio, mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1777-1804.

See also Arsoy

Dē'lema — We-shum' tat'-tah — Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on ~~the~~ Porter ranch ~~and~~ about 3/4 mi. W of ~~W bank of~~ Russian river and ~~about~~ 2 mi. N of confluence of Markwest creek. ~~with Russian river~~.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 215, Feb. 1908

Del'-lah-chah'-mit Winslow

·Del'-lah-chah'-mit (or ·Tel'-lah-chah'-mit): Mŏ-des'-se name for Trinity County people, west of Redding. Told me by William Hulsey, full-blood Mŏ-des'-se Indian, in 1923.--
Cum

Del Recodo Ennesen

Del Recodo: Spanish name for rancheria Choolam or Cholam mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Miguel, MS. 1792-1862.
See Cholam

Denakwate-lak Karok

Denakwate-lak: Wiyot name for Karok language, "taken from a manuscript of Dr. Kroeber's."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 292, 1918.

See also Gura-daliL-rakwe-lak

Den'-no-hah kā'-ah Pomoan

Den'-no-hah kā'-ah (or Dan-nó kā-ah): Yo-ki'-ah name for Upper Lake tribe.--

See also Danoxa, Dah-no-habe, Do-no-ha-be, Di-noõ-ha-vah

·Den-nōl-yo ké-ah Pomoan

·Den-nōl-yo ké-ah: Yo-kí-ah name for Pieta tribe (Pieta, Echo, ~~Preston~~) . Name means "under hill people".-- CAM

Den-nōl-yo ke-ah: Name given me by Pomoan Mah-kah-mo chum-mi (of Cloverdale Valley) for tribe or subtribe at Fountain. The Mah-kah-mo say the Hopland language is spoken at Fountain, Pieta, and Echo. -- CAM

Echo is Yo-buk-ká-ah tribe
ZMT,

See also Danōlyō

De-ok-ŏ-wilth Athapaskan

De-ok-ŏ-wilth: The We-yot of lower Eel River apply the name De-ok-ŏ-wilth to both the Nekanni of the Cape Mendocino Coast, and their relatives the Lassik of Van Duzen River.-- CAM. Pronounced also Te-ok-o-wilth (by Weyot) CAM

Diaguenos Error for Dieguenos Yuman

J. W. Powell in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888.

See Dieguenos, Diegeno

·Didicu See Didui

Lower California tribe. Spelling by Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 443, 1844.

See also Didui, Didiu, Diduis.

·Didiú

Tribe in Lower California. - A.H. Keane in Append. to Bates, Central Am., West Indies &c., 476, 1878.

·Bancroft, Native Races, III, ·687, 1875. ·Didiù. --Ibid, ·568, ·681, 1875 (name only). ; div'n of Guaicuri

·Didiùs

Subdivision of the Monquis in southern portion of Lower California. --Bancroft (after Venegas, 1757), ·Ibid, I, ·604, 1874; (after Allegre), III, ·688, 1875.
(same spelling but no accent,

See Diduis

·Didú

·Dialect of the Cochimí in Lower California.--Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra, 1864), Native Races, III, 688, ft. note 1875.

See also Didiu, Diduis

·Didnis (of Lower Calif.)
Subdivision of Monquis, inhabiting southern part of peninsula of Lower Calif. —Venegas, Hist. Calif., 1, 56, 1759.

·Didiùs.—Bancroft, after Venegas, Native Races, I, ·604, 1874.

See also Didiu

Dieganos — See Diegeño — Yuman

Lieut. Sylvester Mowry in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1857, House Doc. 2, 35th Congress, 1st Session, 588, 590, 1857. Ibid, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1857 (accompanying Rept. Secy. Int.), 300, 302, 1858.

See Dieguenо, Diegeno

Diegana — Yuman

Sylvester Mowry in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1859, 361, 1860.

See Dieguenо.

Digawethakil Soo-lah'-te-luk

Digawethakil: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites, located on the north peninsula on Humboldt Bay, 1 mile north of Samoa.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 23 on accompanying map.

See also Tekewethatkl

Diegeenos Yuman

"The village at this place [San Felipe, 26 miles from Santa Isabel] contains probably fifty Indians, part of whom are Diegeenos, and acknowledge the authority of Tomaso; the rest belong to the tribe of the desert called Como-yéi, or Quemeya, speaking a different language, and totally ignorant of Spanish."--Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849, 31st Cong., 2d Sess., Sen. Ex. Doc. 19, p.5, 1851.

See Diegeño,

·Diegeenos See Diegueños

Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to Rio Colorado in 1849, p. 2, 1851.
also, Whipple + Turner, Pacific RR. Rpts. III, pt. 3, p 102, 1856.

See Dieguenо

·Diegena See Diegeno

Form used by John Rains of Temecula in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1856, House Doc. 1, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. 794, 1856.

Written Diegenes by A. P. Greene in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, 93, 1870 (+ said to number 1257). Also, Ibid for 1871, 682, 1872; Ibid for 1873, 32, 1874 ("The Indians of San Pasqual and Santa Ysabel belong to the Diegenes tribe"); Ibid 39, 40, 1874.

See Dieguenо

Diegenes Yuman

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1881, 272, 1881.
Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. – Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884.

Diegenes. – Lt. Augustus P. Greene, HR. Doc. 296, 41st Cong. 2d Sess.
pp. 10, 11, 1870.

See Dieguno, Diegeno

Digenes Yuman

Spelling by S. S. Lamson, Agt., in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1879,
246.
13, 1879. Ibid, Commr Ind. Affrs. in Ibid, 228, 1879. – Ibid for 1880, XXIII, 258, 1880.
– Ibid for 1881, ~~272~~, 292, 1881. – Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882.

See Dieguno, Diegeno.

Diegeños — Yuman

'Tribe' name, no data.—Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 441, 1860.

Diegeño

Vocabulary.—Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. III, [Pt. 3], pp. 95-103, 1856.

Spelling Diegeno.—Ibid, p. 54.

Diegeños (Diegeenos, Llegeenos)

"These Indians are so called from the chief place near which they are found."—Ibid, p. 102.

Diegeños.—Bancroft (after Michler, 1861), Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 403 (footnote), 1874. Ibid, pp. 457-458.

See Diegueños

Over

Diegeño[s] or Diegueños — See also Cuneil (Kun'-yeel) and Comeya

~~Tribe~~ Spanish name for Indian of southern ~~from~~ San Diego (Co. Named after San Diego) near which place they live. Bartlett says they were known to the first settlers as the Comeya tribe; but Whipple asserts that the desert Como-yei or Que-maya speak a different language. The Diegueños are said to occupy the coast for 50 miles each side of San Diego, and to extend 100 miles into the interior.--Turner, Pacific RR. Repts. III, pt. 3, p102, 1856. (Vocabulary, Ibid 95-103.) Spelled also Diegeeños and Llegeeños, Ibid, 102; and Dieginos p. 125 footnote. In ~~1799~~ 1777 the tribe was called Cunyeel on Fonte's map, and in 1799 Cuneil by Don Jose Cortez (Ibid, 125). See Kun-yeel.

Bartlett, Personal Narrative, II, 7, 179, 122, 123, 125-126, 1854.

Rosalia Nejo and other members of the tribe tell me that the original territory extended from San Luis Rivera south (a short distance) into Lower California, and from the coast eastwardly to the Algadon near Yuma.

[over

(divn of Yuma;

Diegeño. --Bancroft, Native Races, III, 568, 1875 (name only)

Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Ind. Misc. 429, 1877; also

Diegeñ o[s] - Selling by Barrows, Ethnobotany of the Coahuilla Indians 15, 1900.

Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 156, March 1877 (reprinted)

L. A. Wright in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1898, 136, 137, 1898.

Dieguenos. - S. S. Lamson, agt, in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs for 1881, 13, 1881. Ibid for 1882, 328, 1882.

Diegeno.-- Powell (after Turner), Linguistic Families, p.137, 1891.

Dieguenos: Population in 1910, 756 in Calif.--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 16, published June 26, 1913.

VERSO

Dieginos

Spelling by Whipple in Pacific R.R.Repts.,Vol.IIIb [Pt.1], p.98, 1856.
Same spelling in Vol.IIId [Pt.3], p.125.

Diegunos] See Diegenos &c Yuman

Spelling by Whipple in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 99, 100, 103 (Vocab. 103-4), 1852.
Spelling by Pinart, Voyage dans l'Arizona, Bull. Soc. Geog. Paris. 1877.

Dieguno. - Latham, (Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 75, 1854; 392, Opuscula, 303, 1860 (~~Philological Soc. 1853?~~).

Diéguños: Mondot, A. - Hist. des Indiens des Etats-Unis 8° Paris, 67, 77, 1858. [Matter from Schoolcraft.]

See Dieguno, Diegeno

Dieguenn

Yuman

Dieguenn band: Spelling in 'List of Indian Tribes in the U. S.' published in Sherman Bulletin, Jan. 19, 1923.

See also Diegueños, Diegueno, Dieguinas, Dieguno,

Dieguinas see Dieguenos

Spelling used by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Feb. 15, 1861.

Dieguina. - Spelling by J. R. Bartlett on Mex. Vocab. collected on Mexican Boundary Survey. (now in Bureau Ethnology.)

Dieguinas.--Bancroft (after San Francisco Herald, June, 1853), Native Races, I, 457, 1874.

See Dieguenos

Dieguinos (misprint for Dieguinos) Yuman
18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 4, 1905.

Dieguinos Kam'-mei Yuman

Dieguinos: Judge Hayes in 1870 stated: "At Warner's the San José village is Dieguinos; Agua Caliente is mixed with Cahuillas."--Benjamin Hayes, MS Notes on the Dieguinos, 1870 (Hayes Scrapbooks, Bancroft Library, 38: 172). Hayes also stated that the Indians of New River were Dieguenos, with perhaps a few renegade Yumas.-Ibid 185.

See also Diegueño, Yē-gē'-no, Diegeno

Dieguino[s] See Diegueño[s] Yuman

Spelling by Padre Junipero Serra in 1769 (quoted by Cones in Garces Diary, 207 ftnote, 1900). Also by Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, 288, 289, 1853; and by C. J. Coutts, Rept. Comm. Indian Affairs for 1856, p. 791, 1856 (House Doc. 1, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. 791, 1856). Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 124, 1893. - Ibid for 1894, 123, 1895.

Diegueño[s] Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth. IV, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 1907; Ibid, vol. 8, 3-6, 1908.

Treaty of Santa Isabel, Jan. 1, 1852. (18 Calif. Treaties 1852; Senate reprint, 40, 1905 House Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess., p. 130, 132, 1857. - also, Gen. D. R. Jones Ibid, 133, 134.

Dieguinos. -Bancroft (after Henley), Native Races, I, 457, 1874; History of Calif., I, 137, 255, 1884; Vol. II, 353, 1885.

See Diegueño

Dieguino

Dieguino; "A dieguino of the Batequitos" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Over

Dieguinos

Tribe south of the Cahuillas extending a 100 miles into Lower California, "and thence are scattered through the Tecaté valley over the entire desert on the west side of New River."—Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Dieguinos. -- Padre Francisco Palou speaks of the Indians who took part in burning of San Diego in 1775, as the Dieguinos Indians. -- Palou, Noticias de la Nueva Calif. IV, 130, Mexico, 1874.

dieguinos christianos. -"Teza, Saggi Inediti di Lingue Americane, Pisa, 1868" Quoted by Chamberlain, Am. Anthropologist, Vol. 15, No. 1, 101, Jan.-March, 1913

Dieguinos Indians: Spelling in San Francisco Daily Chronicle, March 15, 1854. [Matter of interest]

[over

VERSO

·Diegueños

Yuman

·Diegueños. A collective name, probably in part synonymous with Comeya, applied by the Spaniards to Indians of the Yuman stock who formerly lived in and around San Diego, Cal., whence the term; it included representatives of many tribes and has no proper ethnic significance; nevertheless it is a firmly established name and is here accepted to include the tribes formerly living about San Diego and extending s. to about lat. 31° 30′. A few Diegueños still live in the neighborhood of San Diego. There are about 400 Indians included under this name as attached to the Mission agency of California, but they are now officially recognized as part of the "Mission Indians." The rancherias formerly occupied by the Diegueños, so far as known, are: Abascal, ·Awhut, ·Cajon, ·Camajal, ·Campo, ·Capitan Grande, Cenyowpreskel(?), ·Cojuat, ·Coquilt, ·Corral, ·Cosoy, ·Cuyamaca, ·Ekquall, ·Focomae, ·Gueymura, ·Hasoomale, ·Hassasei, ·Hataam, ·Hawai, ·Honwee Vallecito, ·Icayme, ·Inomassi, ·Inyaha, ·Kwalwhut, ·Laguna, ·La Punta, ·Lorenzo, ·Mactati, ·Maramoydos, ·Mataguay, ·Matamo, ·Matironn, ·Mattawottis, ·Melejo, ·Mesa Chiquita, ·Mesa Grande, ·Meti, ·Nellmole, ·Nipaguay, ·Otai, ·Otat, ·Pocol, ·Prickaway, ·San Felipe, ·San José, ·San Luis, ·Santa Isabel, ·Sequan, ·Suahpi, ·Tacahlay, ·Tahwie, ·Tapanque, ·Toowed, ·Valle de las Viejas, ·Wahti, ·Xamacha, ·Xana, and ·Yacum. The ·Conejos, the ·Kiliwi, and the ·Coyotes are mentioned as former Diegueño bands. (H. W. H.)

·Daigano.—Palmer in Am. Nat., XI, 736, 1877. **·Diagano.**—Ibid., 743. **·Diegana.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 361, 1859. **·Diegeenos.**—Whipple, Exp'n from San Diego to the Colorado, 2, 1851. **·Diegenes.**—Sleigh (1873) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 91, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 6, 1874. **·Diegino.**—Burton (1856) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 115, 1857. **·Diegmons.**—Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Ind., 20, 1883. **·Dieguinos.**—Wozencraft (1852) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d ong., spec. sess., 288, 1853. **·Diegunos.**—Whipple (1849) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 100, 1852. **·Digenes.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 13, 1879. **·Diogenes.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1902, 595, 1903. **·Disguino.**—Burton (1856) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 127, 1857. **·Kamia.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (Mohave name; cf. *Comeya*). **·Llégeenos.**—Whipple, Exp'n from San Diego to the Colorado, 2, 1851 (misprint). **Lligunos.**—Whipple (1849) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 100, 1852 (misprint).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 390, 1907

[over

·Diegueno[s]

Yuman

Tribe in extreme southern California, named from San Diego.
"Diegueno or Comeyan"; Dieguenos.- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Feb. 28, 1862.
Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. various years, as, for 1885, p 8 (745 in 1885), 1885.-
Ibid 1889, 496, 1889. [and every year thereafter]-Ibid for 1908, 150, 1908.

Diegueño.- Vocab. by Loew, 1875, pub. by Gatschet: Archeology [Wheeler] Survey W. 100th Merid. Vol. VII, 424-465 (Vocab. No. 28), 1879. Numerals, Ibid 457-461.

"Diegenos (or native name Comeyas)".-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Feb. 14, 1862.

Diegueño.--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moities in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 156, 166, 167+, 1918.

Diegueños

Tribe living "in the southern extremity of California." Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 402, 1874.

Spelled Diegeños (after Michler, 1861) in Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 403 (footnote), 1874.

Diegueños

Grammatical notes and Lord's prayer.--Ibid, III, 684-685, 1875.

Diegueño vocabulary.--Ibid, 686.

VERSO

Diequeno Kam-me-i Yuman

Diequeno: Misprint for Diegueno.-- Indian Tribes of Calif. Hearings House of Rep., 66th Cong., 2d Sess. (March 23, 1920), p.97, 1920.

Dīhī'laLabe (= Dē-hē'-lah'-hlbe) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect" Wintun [=Win] in Capay Valley, on NE bank of Cache creek about 1/2 mi. above present village of same name, 1½ mile ~~Capay valley Indians~~ N of Rumsey.

From dī'hī, village, la, place, and La'be, there.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 290-295, Feb. 1908

The inhabitant of the main Cotena rancheria gave me the name De'-he' for that village - meaning simply 'The village'. - C.H.M.

The inhabitants of the Rumsey Rancheria on Cache Creek gave me Bud'-klab'-be as its proper name. - C.H.M.

· Dī'ʼkata — Kah-chi'-ah — Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, rather indefinitely located about 1 mi. SE of Salt point.

From di'ʼkat, to whittle.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 234, Feb. 1908

See Dé-kah-tah

· Dinasiūnan — Pomo

See Ka'bekadōgani.

Barrett, ETHNO-GEOG POMO, 216, 1908.

Dinishneu Yokut

Dinishneu: Dumna name for their rcha. at Bellevue.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif, 481, 1925.

See Toom-nah

Dinneh Athapaskan

Dinneh: Enumerated in list of tribes of Lenap language or nation.--C.S. Rafinesque, Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge, 6, Phila. 1832-33. Same in Priest's American Antiquities, 3d edition revised, 310, 1833 (Earlier editions do not contain Rafinesque's article).

Di-noo-ha-vah (meaning "town in cañon") Pomo

North side and west of Clear Lake (east of Hwoi-lak) Lake Co. Calif.
Formerly numbered 100. Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen &Co. San Francisco, (pp35, 37), 1881 (Spelt Di-no-ha-vah on p. 37)

Name in language of Hoo-la-nap-po (village near Lakeport).
Spelled Dah-no-habe by Gibbs in 1852 (said to mean 'stone hut', - Schoolcraft, III, 109-110, 1860); and Do-no-ha-be by McKee in 1851 (Senate Ex. Doc. H, Special Session, p. 136, 1853).
Mentioned by Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 188, 1908.
See also Danoxa (Dah-no'-hah).

Dio Ganio Error for Diegueno Yuman

Refers to Diegueno of Mesa Grande. - Newton H. Chittenden in San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 1, 1897.

See Diegueno &c. + Kamimei

·Diogenes Error for Diegenes Yuman
Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1901, 655, 1902. – Ibid for 1902, 595, 1903.

See Diegueno, Diegeno,

·Disguino[s] Misprint for Dieguino Yuman
Capt. H. S. Burton, House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. p. 127, 1857.

Disicsi

Disicsi: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission, as on the coast. (1 Indian, 1816).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Kahtoan
~~Athapascan~~

Distēgû'tsīū Dis-ta-gut'-se-oo

Old village site, on W side of Long valley about 2 mi. SSE of Laytonville.

From di'stē, madroña, gûts, crooked, and yī'ū, under.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 282, Feb. 1908

ditc!o'lel Ditch-o-lāl Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, about 1/4 mile west of Pine Grove brewery, which is about 1 1/2 mi. south of Caspar.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 133, 1908, Feb.

Dīwī'lem Pomo

Old village of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on small knoll 1/4 mi. SE of town Upper Lake. From diwi', coyote, and ile'm, flat (?).

Present house of Rice Estate is on this site.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. + Eth. vol. 6, 188, Feb. 1908

Djādenesnō-ten Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djādenesnō-ten: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village site south of Mad River, across from Blue Lake.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918.

Site AB on accompanying map.

Djalitason Kah-hoo'-tin-e'-ruk Shastan

Djalitason: Chimariko name for New River Shasta.--(Kroeber) Dixon in Handbook Am. Inds., II, 65, 1910.

See Ah-mut-ak'-we & Kah-hoo'-tin-e'-ruk

djē'comī (= Djā'-sho-mè) Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, just south of cemetery ~~situated~~ about 3/4 mi. north-northwest of Point Arena.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 164, Feb. 1908

Djēdjōlineme Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djēdjōlineme: Athapascan name for an archaeological village site on the north side and near the mouth of Mad River, formerly occupied by the "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht]. The site "is deserving of some notice because of Indian myths concerning the place."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 277, 290, 1918.

Site 5 on accompanying map.

Djegedjoho

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djegedjoho: "Wiyot" [Pah'-to-waht] name for one their archaeological village or camp sites, on west side of Mill Creek north of Mad River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 8 on accompanying map.

We-shum' tat'-tah

'Djelheldjiseka'ni

Yuki

Southern Pomo name for "Wappo" village called ~~See~~ Pipohō'lma, on east bank Russian River due east of Geyserville. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 271-272, 1908.

Djemashun-dāsun-den Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djemashun-dāsun-den: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" [Pahto-waht] village site on north side of Mad River, near mouth of Lindsey Creek.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

Site S on accompanying map.

Dj'ēndjēe-ten, Dj'ēndjē-whot Mā'-we-nok

Dj'ēndjēe-ten, Dj'ēndjē-whot: Athapascan name for a ? "Wiyot" village on west side of Mad River at mouth of Wind Creek.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918. (Site AK on accompanying map.) "Name refers to a strong sweep of wind at that place."--Ibid, ft. note p. 291.

[Note: This site is not in Wiyot, but in Ma-we-nok territory.]

Djërōchichichiwil Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djërōchichichiwil: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites, located on Humboldt Bay in northwest part of Eureka.--L. L. Loud Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287 1918. [Site 69 on accompanying map. [Loud gives Tšarutšitšiwil as name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for this same site, p. 294.]

See Char-ro'-che-che'-ah
See also Tšarutšitšiwil

Djictañadiñ Hoopa Athapaskan
Village at upper (south) end of Hoopa valley proper.-Goddard, Life & Culture of the Hupa, 12, "1903" (= 1904).
Usually written Tish-tang-a-tang.

See also Tish-tang-a-tang, Tish-tan-a-tan.

Djiholdjwhe

Djiholdjwhe: "The Athapascans say that before the Indians existed there was another race, the first people, called djiholdjwhe. These people were born at the mouth of Mad river at site 5 [on accompanying map].--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif Pub. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 284, 1918.

Djinākhōe-ten Ma-we-nok

Djinākhōe-ten: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" village site west of Mad River below mouth of North Fork.--L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918. "Name said to refer to a prairie."--Ibid, ft.note p.291. Site AI on accompanying map.

[Note: This site is not in Wiyot, but in Ma-we-nok territory.]

Djishtangading Athapaskan

Djishtangading. A Hupa village at a bend in Trinity r. at the extreme s. end of Hupa valley, Cal., below the mouth of Tishtangatang cr. 394 (P. E. G.)
Djictañadiñ.—Goddard, Life and Culture of the Hupa, 12, 1903. **Pa-tes-oh.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 194, 1853. **Pat-isch-oh.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855. **Peht-sau-an.**—Gibbs, MS., B. A. E., 1852. **Pepht-soh.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 139, 1853. **Pétsawan.**—Goddard, inf'n, 1903 (Yurok name). **Tish-tan'-a-tan.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 73, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 394, 1907

See Jishtangading

Djit'p"amáuwitc'u Yahnan

Djit'p"amáuwitc'u: Yahna village on Cedar Creek about 4 miles NE of Furnaceville.--T. T. Waterman, The Yana Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 13, Map 1, 1918.

Djo'mak Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djo'mak: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites, located on the north peninsula on Humboldt Bay near Samoa.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 22 on accompanying map.

See Chó-muk-kwē

Djōme Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djome: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for archaeological site on north side of Mad River and west of Mill Creek, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14 p. 286, 1918.

Site 6 on accompanying map.

? See Chó-mā-co-ah
See also Chumī', Yegidilos-ten

djō'mī Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, about 1 1/4 mi. northwest of Christine, and just east of ~~the~~ a miraculously created small pond.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 149, Feb. 1908

djo'mō Pomo

old camp of "Coast Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, a short distance back from cliff which rises abruptly from south bank of Pudding creek; also but a short distance from cliff which forms shore-line of ocean at this point.

From djom, a species of pine, and mo, hole.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 135, 1908, Feb.

Djō'pten We-shum' tat'-tah Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on the Brumfield ranch on E bank of Russian river almost opposite confluence of Dry creek. This may be ~~same~~ village referred to by one informant as Būcka'wī.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 216, Feb. 1908

Djorōkēgochkok Soo-lah'-te-luk

Djorōkēgochkok: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on east side Humboldt Bay at Humboldt Point, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918. (Site 79 on accompanying map.)

[Loud gives Tšerokigetšk as name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for same site, p. 295; and on their authority gives Polikla name as OknuL or EknuL, p. 298, 1918.]

See Chaw-rō'-ke-utch'-kuk
See also Tšerokigetšk, OknuL, EknuL

djūhū'la-kai

Pomo

or (north valley) Name given to Sherwood valley by some of the people to the south; kula, said to mean yellow water-lily, may really signify north.

A.E.Sherwood gives the valley's name as Che-hul-i-kai, signifying north valley. Powers and Powell call the people of the valley Ku-la Kai Po-mo and Kula Kai Pomo, resp.. Powers further says that the Sherwood valley people are called Shibal-ni Pomo (Neighbor People) by the people of Cahto valley, and Bancroft uses Shebalne.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 147 (footnote), Feb. 1908.

Dochiu

Chokimina

Yokut

Dochiu: Chokimina place name at north side of Squaw Valley. --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 480, 1925.

Dog-rib tribe of Snakes — Shoshonean

Dog-rib tribe of Snakes: Mentioned by Ross in 1849 as band of Snakes, who in January 1814 murdered Reed and other trappers in their cabin on a right-hand branch of Snake River apparently near Blue Mountains.-- A. Ross, Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon, p.278, 1849.

Written Dog-ribbed tribe.-- Ibid, p.282.

Ă-dok-chatch | + tribe

Dok'-chatch dah-dĕ-tah'-lĭck — Athapaskan

Soo-lah'-te-luk (of Humboldt Bay) name for Las'sik of Eel River above mouth of Van Duzen. -Curtin.

(Ă-dok'-chatch means "up stream". -Curtin)

See Las'-sik.

Dolawotkuk Soo-lah'-te-luk

Dolawotkuk: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay at Fields Landing, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 83 on accompanying map.

DoLokoli Soo-lah'-te-luk

DoLokoli: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for archaeological village or camp site on a little creek between Dows Prairie and Mad River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 3 on accompanying map.

about 2 miles N of mouth of Mad River

·Dōnántō Lekahtewut Mewan

Southern Pomo name for old village of Payinétca about 3½ miles south of west of Cotati. Barrett, Ethnog. Geog. Pomo, 311, 1908.

Doó-kah-shal Kahchiah Pomoan

·Doó-kah-shal: Kahchiah name for their former village about 6 mi E of Kahchiah Reservation. [Told me by members of tribe?--]

·dūkacal: Village site on ridge ½ mi NNW of Haupt Ranch.--Barrett 237, 1908.

See also dúkacal.

Do-no-ha-be

Miyakma ? Pomo

Tribe in council atCamp Lupiyuma, near Clear Lake, Calif. Aug. 18, 1851. Lived at head of Clear Lake

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 136, 1853.

Spelled Dah-no-habe by Gibbs in 1852. - Schoolcraft, III, 109, 1853.

In 18 Calif. Treaties (1852 + 1905) spelt Da-no-ha-bo.

See also Di-noo-ha-vah, Danóxa, Dah-no-habe, Da-no-ha-bo, Dalá'dano

Doo'-me Yo-ki'-ah Pomoan

Doo'-me: Yo-ki'-ah name for their village on east side Russian River at ~~the~~ mouth of Morrison Creek, commonly known as Dry Creek. The camp extended over both sides of the mouth of Dry Creek. Told me by Stephen Knight, member of tribe.--

See also Dūmī

Doó-tsah-kōl We-shah-chum-mi Pomoan

Doó-tsah-kōl: Kah-chí-ah name for We-shah chum-mi camp or village 2 miles N of Annapolis.--

dūtsakol...Old camp site in mountains E of Gualala River and about a mi. N of confluence of Middle Fork with main stream. Near end of Biddle Ridge.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog.Pomo, p. 226, Feb. 1908.

See also dūtsakol

Doó-we de-tem Kahchiah Pomoan

Doó-we de-tem: Kahchiah name for their former village 3 or 4 miles east of Lee Nobles.--

dūwīdítem: Village near S bank Wolf creek about 1¼ mi. above its confluence with Middle Fork Gualala River.- Barrett, Ethno-Geog.Pomo, p. 226, Feb. 1908

See also dūwīdítem

Doo'-we kah'-lah wah'-kah-le Kahchiah Pomoan

· Doo'-we kah'-lah wah'-kah-le: Kahchiah name for their former village on coast 4 mi S of Stewarts Point. Told me by member of tribe.— Cam

· dū'wīkalawakalī: Camp site - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo. 231, 1908.

See also dū'wīkalawakalī

Doo'-we-mah'-chah el'-le Kahchiah Pomoan

· Doo'-we-mah'-chah el'-le: Kahchiah name for their former village about 1-1/4 mi S Stewarts Point. Told me by members of tribe.— Cam

· Dūwīmá' tcaeli--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 1908 (230)

See also dūwīmáteaeli.

Dos Pueblos Chumashan

Dos Pueblos: Spanish name for rancheria Miguigui mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825

See Miguigui.

Dos Pueblos: Spanish name for rancheria Miguigui mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

Dos Pueblos: Spanish name for rancheria Miguiu mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1814. See Miguigui.

Dow-bā-mus Nesenon

Washoe name for Nesenon tribe. Given me by Washoe in 1903. Cam

Dō′wīkatōn

Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, on ridge separating headwaters of Warm Springs creek from ~~those of~~ Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river ~~and~~ about ~~3~~ 1¼ mi. NW of Leppo's dairy, which is at summit of ~~this~~ ridge, ~~and~~ on road between ~~the~~ Russian river valley and Stewart's point on the coast. From dō′wī, coyote, ka, spring or water, and tōn, under (?).

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 221, Feb. 1908

Dow′-wi′-in sel

Dah′-chin-chin′-ne

Wintoon

Dow′-wi′-in sel (meaning northeast people): Choo-hel′-memesel name for tribe north of Sites (north of Grapevine Creek). Told me by members of Choo-hel′-mem-sel tribe.--

Probably best included in Dah′-chin-chin′-ne.

Same name used by Choo-hel′-mem-sel for Grindstone band of Nōm-lak-ke.

S

·Dow'-win-kol Wintoon proper Wintoon

·Dow'-win-kol: Large village at junction of McCloud and Pit Rivers.--Told me by McCloud River Wintoon. -

DR-DZ

Drauarërkwëratchkër Soo-lah'-te-luk

Drauarërkwëratchkër: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites, located on the west side of Mad River Slough, north of Humboldt Bay.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14 p. 287, 1918.

Site 37 on accompanying map.

See also KlauwēgidiL

Cahuilla

Duasno

Duasno. A former Kawia village on or near the Cahuilla res., s. Cal. (Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Ind., 18, 1883). Possibly intended for Durazno (Span. 'peach'). 405

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 405, 1907

·Ducdac Patwin Wintoon

Rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif., visited by ~~Ordaz~~ Argüello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 447, 1885 (after Ordaz MS Diary).

See also Doc-duc, Doc-doc, Duc Duc.

·Duguno Yuman

Latham, Opuscula, 416-417, 1860. (Latham uses other spellings also, as Dieguno on p. 303, 392

See Dieguno, Diegeno

Dūhūltamtī'wa Pomo

Old village of Northeastern dialect, Pomo, on N bank of Big Stony creek just N of town of Stonyford.

Southerly Wintun. ~~dialect name is~~ called Nō'minLabe by

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 245, Feb. 1908

Dū'kacal (=Doo'-ka-shal) Kah-chi'-ah Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 1/2 mi. NNW of present village of Pō'tōl.

From dū'kac, abalone, and al, ?.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 237, Feb. 1908

See Doo'-kah-shal.

Shoshonean

Duku-dika-nü

A northern Nevada Shoshone told Kroeber that: "The Lemhi [Idaho] people are Duku-dika-nü, mountain-sheep-eaters".- Kroeber, Am. Anthrop., XI, 268, 1909.

Dulawat Soo-lah-te-luk

Dulawat: Name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for a "presumably archaeological or modern village site" on Gunther Island in Humboldt Bay.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 294, 1918. [Loud's name for village on this site is Tolowot, p. 286.]

See Too-loo-waht
See also Tolowot

Dulau Wowol Yokut

Dulau: Name sometimes applied to Wowol rancheria of Sukuwutnu on Atwells Island in Tulare Lake.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 483, 1925.

See Sukuwutnu
See also Wowol

Dū'mī Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near confluence of Dry creek with Russian river about 6 1/2 mi. S of Ukiah and ~~about~~ 1 mi. SSW of the present rancheria Yo'kaia. Possibly two sites, one on N bank of stream (On Horst Bros. ranch) the other about 1/4 mi. up stream on S bank.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO.

Barrett, Univ. calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 180, Feb. 1908

See Doó-me

Dun'-no-te-do Sho-te'-ah Pomoan

Dun'-no-te-do: Sho-te'-ah (of Stony Ford) name for their former rancheria on south side of Stony Creek about ½ mile west of Stony Ford. Told me by their chief San Diego.--Cam

Dümpi saghavatsits Piute

Chemehueve band in Providence Mts. in NE part of Mohave Desert. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, p.108, 1907. (Name for themselves)

Evidently the same as Powell's Timpa shauwagotsits.

See Timpa shauwagotsits

Cahuilla Tachiveyam

Du-ras'-no

Spanish name for Sā-ŭ-pah. Told me by Cahuilla chief Lugo.-Cam called Chawimai by the Luiseno (Sparkman).

village in Cahuilla valley.

See also Duasno, Los Duraznos

Dū' tsakol We'-shah' Chum'-mi Pomo

Old camp site of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, in Mts. E of Gualala river and about 1 mi. N of confluence of Middle Fork with main stream. Site near end of prominent ridge called Biddle ridge.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 226, Feb. 1908

See Doo'-tsah-kol

Shoshonean

· Düve-dika-nü

A Ruby Valley (Nevada) Shoshone told Kroeber that: "Im fogth about Austin, Nevada, he known as Düve-dika-nü, pine-nut-eaters, and as 'talking like the Shoshone'." – Kroeber, Am. Anthrop. XI, 267-268, 1909.

[I would write it Tü'-vě dik'-ka nem – Cam]

· Dūwīdī'tem (=Doo-wē-dē"-tem) Kah-chi'-ah Pomo

Old village of "Gualala River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, near S bank of Wolf creek about 1 1/4 mi. above its confluence with Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river.

From dū'wi, coyote, and dī'tem, said to signify to go on top of.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 226, Feb. 1908

See Doo'-we de'-tem

Dū'wikalawakalī — Kah-chi'-ah — Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, on coast about 4 mi. SE of Stewart's Point. From dū'wi, coyote, ka'la, dead, and wa'kali, ?.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 234, Feb. 1908

Doó-we kah'-lah wah'-kah-le.

Kah-chi'-ah

Dūwīma'tcaeli (= Doo-wē-mah'-chah-e-le) — Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 1 1/4 mi. SSE of Stewart's Point. Site on small conical hill near shore-line. From dū'wi, coyote, ma'tca, sweat-house, and e'li, place.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 230, Feb. 1908

See Doó-we-mah'-chah-e-le

Achomawi ?
Notokoiyo ?

Eagle Lake Indians

Eagle Lake Indians: Name used by Capt. Henry B. Mellen in letter dated Fort Crook, Oct. 5, 1862 for Indians in vicinity of Eagle Lake, Lassen Co., Calif.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt. 2, p.153, 1897.

Probably Esselen

Olhonean ? Esselen ?

Eaguea

Mentioned in list of rancherias visited by ~~Arguello~~ or by Moraga in 1806. ~~Arguello~~ from Mission San Miguel to E side San Joaquin Valley and Tulare country; Moraga from S.Juan Bautista to E side San Joaquin Valley and south to Tejon and San Fernando.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 53 ft.note, 1885.

~~"Thirty soldiers, with a sergeant and corporal." Ibid. 46, 47, after Langsdorff, Voyages and Travels, ii, 203-7~~ See also Arch. Sta. Barb. MS, iv, 31-2; xii, 81-2.

See also Egeac, Ekgiagan

Eajolle: Rancheria 'in lit' mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lajolle

See also Lajolle

Eastern Mono:--W.D.Strong, Analysis Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthrop. Vol. 29, No. 1, p. 10, Jan-Mar, 1927.
Eastern Mono:--A. H. Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery Making, map p. 248, 1929.
Eastern Mono:--"Owens Valley Paiute formerly called Eastern Mono", Julian H. Steward, Ind Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935. maps p.1,2.

Eastern People POMOAN

Eastern People: "Eastern People (Clear Lake about Lakeport)".--
Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of
Kulanapan family,]

Eastern Shoshoni Shoshonean

Treaty &
Boundaries.—Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol.II
(Treaties), p. 848 849, 1904.

See Shoshonee (Eastern)

Tribe

Name Ebegue

Standard form Abage

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Lib. de Bautismos, M. San Juan Capistrano

Identification and remarks

Ebeque

Ebeque: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (6 Indians). Spellings Ebeque twice; Abage twice.-- Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Ebáque: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions (2 Indians at San Luis Rey). Spellings Ebáque, Hebeca.--MS, no title or date.

Ecceajan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ecgeajan

See also Ecgeagan, Eggeajan

"The country of the Ecclemachs extends more than 20 leagues to the east of Monterey; the language of its inhabitants widely differs from those of all their neighbors." - La Perouse (based on notes of M. de Lamanon), Voyage, Vol. II, Paris, 289-292, 1797 (Numerals p. 292); English translation, (Printed by A. Hamilton for G. G. & J. Robinson) London, Vol. II, 242, 244 (numerals, 245; 12 other words 245-246), 1798. [See over]

Also quoted in Mithridates, Vol. III, pt. 3, 202, 205, 1816.

Name attributed to De La Manon by Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 79, 1854; Ibid, Opuscula, 307, 1860. Bancroft (after Taylor, Calif. Farmer), Native Races, I, 455, 1874; III, 653, 1875.

Ecclemachs (after de Lamanon): A. S. Taylor in California Farmer, Oct. 17, 1862.

Ecclemaches.-- Muhlenpfordt, Mejico II, 454, 1844 [after Humboldt, nothing original]

See Eslen

See also Ekklemaches, Excellemaks

[over]

Ecclemáches.-- Bancroft (after Muhlenpfordt), Nat. Races, I, 454, 1874.

Ecclemaches, Escelens or Eslens.-- Bancroft, Native Races, I, 363, 1874.

Esselen or Ecclemachs. -- Henshaw, Am. Anthropologist, III, 46-48, Jan. 1890.

Ecclemachs. -- A. Balbi (after Lamanon), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

Note (from our fage): My copy of La Perouse (8° London) is "Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1798." Pagination different from the Robinson Edition. The vocabulary in our copy falls in Vol. 1, pp. 228-231.

VERSO

Ecclemachs

Esselen

Short vocabulary.
aoi =father; atzia =mother; pak =1; oulach =2; ullef =3.
--Adelung and Vater, Mithridates, III, pt. 3, 205, 1816. (After De Lamanon, 1797.)

Numerals and short list of words.--De la Manon, in Voyage de la Perouse autour du Monde, II, 292, Paris 1797(4°). Same thing, but two words slightly differently spelled, in English translation "A voyage round the world," printed by A.Hamilton for G.G.and J.Robinson and others, London, I, 469, 1799, 4°. Also in Eng.translation of same title printed for J.Johnson, London, II, 245-246, 1798, 8°.

See Eslen (or Esselen)

Ecgeagan

Esselen

Eslen rancheria formerly on east side of Carmelo river, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.9, April 20, 1860; Same spelling by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Ecgeajan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Ecgeajan 3 times; Eggeajan 3 times; Ecceajan 1; Eggea 1.-- Libro de Bautismos, Mision La Soledad, 1791-?, MS Cppy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. [Sierra de Ecgeajan also mentioned once.]

See also Eggea, Eggeajan, Ecceajan

Ecgeyno

Ecgeyno:: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Egéno

See also Egéno, Ecqueymu

Echacolom Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Echacolom: Spellings (for rancheria) in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (15 Indians, 1817-1822): rancheria Echacolom 8 times; rancheria Echaclom 4; rancheria Hechacolom 1; Etchacolom 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably same as Alechocolon, Alaechacolom, Chacolon in same Book of Baptisms.]

See Etch-ah-kó-loom
See also Echaclom, Hechacolom, Etchacolom, Ètcakolum

Echacuti

Echacuti: Rancheria mentioned repeatedly in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (16 Indians). Spellings: Echajutti 5 times; Echacuti 3; Etchacooti 1; Hechajutti 1; Hechacutti 3; Chuguti 1; Echasutti 1.-- Mision San Rafael Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Echajutti, Etchacooti, Hechajutti, Hechacutti Chuguti, Echasutti

Echaguali

Echaguali, Echaguai, Echahuali: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (3 Indians).--- Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably same as Equali, Heuali, in same Book of Baptisms.]

See also Echaguai, Echahuali, Equali? Heuali?

E-chah'-tah-is' Shastan

Ahchoomahwe name for tribe on Upper McCloud River (called Ā'-te or Ă'-te by the Modesse). Given me by Ahchoomahwe at Fall River. This is the extinct tribe called Wi'-muk by the northern Wintoons, and called Okwanutsu by Roland Dixon.

Echahuali

Echahuali, Echaguali, Echaguai: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (3 Indians).-- Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably same as Eguali, Heuali, in same Book of Baptisms.]

See also Echaguali, Echaguai, Eguali? Heuali?

Echajutti

Echajutti: Rancheria mentioned repeatedly in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (16 Indians). Spellings: Echajutti 5 times; Echacuti 3; Etchacooti 1; Hechajutti 1; Hechacutti 3; Chuguti 1; Echasutti 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Echajute: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Echajute, Echajutes, Hechajutes.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1811-1870.

Echajute, Echagute, Hechjute: Spellings in Register of San Francisco Mission , MS[1822].

See also Echacuti, Etchacooti, Hechajutti, Hechacutti, Echasutti, Chuguti

Echantac

Esselen
Ennesen ?

Rancheria tributary to mission San Juan Bautista, ~~in San Juan Valley, San Benito Co.,~~ Calif., in 1797.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 557(footnote), 1884.

Echantac.--Rancheria to which neophytes of San Juan Bautista Mission belonged, 1797-99, "as they are listed in its books".-- Archivo de la Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libros de Mision. Extracts made for Bancroft Library, p.6, 1878.

Echantac: Rancheria of the Pagssim, in la Soledad, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (23 Indians). Spellings: Echantac, Esanteca, Ochentacos.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832. [Echentacoas, spelling in Book of Deaths, 1821]

See also Ichenta.

Echantac

Olhonean ?

Echantac. A village, presumably Costanoan, formerly connected with San Juan Bautista mission, Cal.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 398, 1897.

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Echapitti

Echapitti: Spelling for rancheria given 6 times in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians,1817).--Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Possibly Misspelling for Echajutti which occurs many times in same Book of Baptisms.]

Echapuxcui

Echapuxcui: Rancheria mentioned once in Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy, by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Puxcui and Canuinpuxcui are also given several times in same Book of Baptisms.]

Echasutti

Echasutti: Spelling for rancheria occurring once in Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Echajutti

See also Echajutti, Echacuti, Etchacooti, Hechacutti, Hechajutti, Chuguti

Echatamal Hookooeko Mewan

[Rancheria ~~or tribe~~] near San Rafael Mission, No. Calif., in 1828.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 597, 1885 (ft. note).
[Former village near present Nicasio.-CSM]

Echacamal.--Ibid, 597.

Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (7 Indians, 1817-1820): "rancheria of Echatamal" 4 times; Echatamal 1; Hechatamal 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Etch'-ă-tam'-mal'
See also Echacamal, Hechatamal

E-chat'-tah-we Ahchoomahwe

Ahchoomahwe (Fall River) name for closely related band in Goose Valley, Shasta Co., Calif. Given me by Achomawe.
The Madesi'se of Big Bend Pit River (a closely related tribe) gave me this name as E-tsah'-tah.

also refered to upper Pit River

Echatti

Echatti, Echaati, Echaaiti: Spellings (for rancheria) in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (3 Indians).-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

·Ěch'-e

Mahl'-ke

Former Wahn'-ne-ke-tem (= Mahl'-ke) rancheria in San Gorgonio Pass about 4 miles N of Beaumont. Called San Gorgonio by the Spaniards. Told me by chief Leonicio Lugo. - CHM.

Echéemen Chumashan

Echéeman. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Echeumen: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1804-1866. See Cheumen.

See also Ychaumen, Cheaumen

Echetama Esselen? Ennesen?

Echetama: Rancheria in "Lamaca" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, 1792-1862. MS.
See Echitáma

Ēch-hoo (or Ētch-hoo) Hoopah Athapaskan

Ēch-hoo. - Chemareko name for Hoopah tribe. Given me by old Chemareko woman, Sally Noble. - Cam

Echilat Olhonean

Echilat. A former village of the Rumsen division of the Costanoan family situated 12 m. s. E. of San Carlos mission, Cal.
Echilat.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.
San Francisquita.—Ibid.

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Echilat Eslen

Eslen rancheria formerly 12 miles southeast of Carmelo Mission, (inside the hills eastward) Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.9, April 20, 1860. (called San Francisquita by the Padres). Same spelling by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 454, 1874.

See also San Francisquita

E-chin'-hoch-chin-tish'-ting Athapaskan

E-chin'-hoch-chin-tish'-ting: Another name for Hō-tin'-net, a Hwilkut tribe or subtribe on Blue Lake and on North Fork Mad River.--

See Hō-tin'-net

Echitáma

Esselen?
Ennesen?

Echitáma: Rancheria on seashore [Monterey Co.], mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Same as Chitáma on coast on old road of the expedition (toward Monterey)]

Echetama: Rancheria in "Lamaca" mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Miguel, 1792-1862. MS.

See also Chitáma, Chitazama, Chitacano, Echetama

Echiuchiu

Chumashan

Echiuchiu: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1814.

See Cchiucchiuc

Ěch-kahn'-ten Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek near ranch of Charley Berry and on Tom Bair's ranch. (Big village). Told me by h'Wilkut. - Kroeber

See Tchil-kahn'-ting

Echmolgi

Echmolgi: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmoli.

E'-cho-hah'-ka (or E'-cho-hah'-kĕ): Shaste name for their village on Willow Creek about 2 miles above Ager. E'-choo'-te is the Shaste name for a spring of water.-C.H.M.

Echonca

Echonca: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Echpel

Echpel: Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Ech-pe'-me

Wintoon

Modesse name for Wintoon tribe down McCloud River. Given me by Modesse at Big Bend Pit River in 1907.

See also Ek-pe'-me.

· Echulit

Athapaskan

Echulit. A Tolowa village at a lagoon on the coast about 5 m. N. of Crescent, Cal. 413-14 (P. E. G.)
E'-tcu-lĕt ʒûn-nĕ.—Dorsey, MS. Chetco vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **E-tcu'-lĭt.**—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 236, 1890 (Tututunne named). **E-tc'u'-lĭt.**—Ibid. (Naltunnetunne name). **Tc'ĕs-qan'-me.**—Ibid. (another Naltunnetunne name). 413-14

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Ecqueynu

Ecqueynu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
See Egéno

See also Egéno, Ecgueyno

Ecsaa Yokut

Mentioned in list of rancherias visited by ~~Arguello~~ or by Moraga in 1806. ~~Arguello~~ from Mission San Miguel to E side San Joaquin Valley and Tulare country; Moraga from S.Juan Bautista to E side San Joaquin Valley and south to Tejon and San Fernando.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 53 ft.note, 1885.

~~Thirteen soldiers, with a sergeant and corporal". Ibid, after Langsdorff, Voyages and Travels, ii, 203 7. See also~~ Arch.Sta.Barb. MS, iv,31-2; xii, 81-2.

[Ecsaa:] Rancheria of 100 people visited by Moraga in 1806 (Oct. 16) near Kings River. in a plain. Identified as Ecsaa on p. 29 --P.Pedro Muñoz, Diary, 1806, Arch. Sta. Barbara, Vol. 4, pp [illegible],29,45?, 1806-1821.

Located down river from Aycayche, which Kroeber placed near Centerville.

Ecselenas See **Eslens** Eslen

Spelling for Eslen.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, NO.9 April 20, 1860.

See Eslen

Ecelenas See Eslens

One of numerous Spellings for tribe at Monterey ~~town~~, Calif. in 1792. -- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.9, ~~p 10~~ April 20, 1860.

See Eslen

E-de' 'hlab'-be

Wintoon

E-de' 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village on Little Stony Creek. Told me by members of tribe.--

See also EdĬLabe

Edi´Labe (=E-de´-'hlab-be) Chodchel-mem-el Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect," "Wintoon on W bank of Indian creek about 3 mi. S of confluence with Little Stony creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 297, Feb. 1908

See E-de´'hlab´-be

E-doo-i-soo´-ish Shaste Shastan

E-doo-i-soo´-ish: One of the pronunciations given me by the Shaste for Ir-roo´-i-choo-ish or It-to´-wi-choo´-ish, which see. - C.H.M.

See It-to´-wi-choo´-ish

·Edú (or ·Edun See ·Edues)

Venegas, Hist. Calif., I, 55, 1759.—Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 443, 1844.—·Bancroft, Native Races, III, ·687, 1875. ·Ibid, I, p. ·604, 1874 (·Edù), and A. H. Keane in Afford. Bates Central Am., West Indies &c., London, 476, 1878 (mention only). ·Edú - Division of Guaicuri - Bancroft, N.R. III, ·568.

See also ·Edues, ·Edun, ·Equn.

·Edues

Tribe at southern end of peninsula of Lower California, shown on Kino's map of 1701. Venegas states that the Edues (or Edu, or Edun) are the same as the Pericues, and that the name Edues is in the language of the Loretto (Monqui) tribe and denotes tribes to the south of themselves.—Hist. Calif. I, 55, 1759. The name (Edues) also covers some southern ranchérias of the Monqui (Ibid).

·Edùes (Edù or Equù).—Bancroft (after Venegas), Native Races, I, ·604, 1874.

·Edues.--Ibid (after Pauw), III, ·687, 1875.

See also Edú, Edun, Ed, Heduos.

(over

Edués.--"The Indians of Lower Calif. are completely reduced [or subjugated?], and the tribes of the Coras, Edués, Pericués, and Cochimies can no longer be distinguished among them.--Duflot de Mofras, Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, I, 227, 1844.

Edues: Tribe in southern part of Lower California, shown on Nicolas de Fer's map entitled La Californie ou Nouvelle Caroline, Paris, 1720.

VERSO

Shastan

E'eh

"Tribe" in Scott valley, Siskiyou Co., Calif. - R. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 221, 1853.
Royce (after McKee), Ind. Land Cessions, Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97, Pt. 2, 788-789, "1899" [=1901]. E-eh.
E-eh. - 18 Calif. Treaties 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 64, 69, 1905.

Eehs. --Bancroft (after Gibbs, 1853), Native Races, Vol. I, p. 447 1874.

E-eh. --Tribe in Scott's valley, "speaking the Shasté tongue" --Gibbs, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 171, 1853.
Probably error for Ěch, which see.
See also E'eh, E-oh, E-eh, Eeehs,

Eeh

Shastan

Probably error for Ěch, wh see.

Eeh. A band or division of the Iruwaitsu of Scott valley, Siskiyou co., Cal.; noted by Gibbs as living with the Watsahewa in 1851. 418
E-eh.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 171, 1853. **E-oh.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 171, 1853.

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Eel River Pomos

Pomoan

The Pomo family is divided by Powers into "Eel River Pomos and Russian River Pomos."—Overland Monthly, IX, pp.498-9, 1872, quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, p.448, 1874.

Eel River Pomos: (The Cahto Pomos belong to the Eel River Pomos...) Palmer (after Powers), Hist. of Lake & Napa Counties, p. 28 of Lake Co., 1881.

Eel River

Eel River: Nine students Sherman Inst., Riverside, Calif. 1925-6.
The Sherman Bull. Vol. 19, No. 1, Riverside, Calif. Sept. 11, 1925.

Yokut

Eemitches

Tribe on Four Creeks, Calif. (= Kameah Sitta)

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.1, p363, 1874.

See

Wimilches?

Eenaghs or Eenahs Huss Athapaskan

Band on Smith River, Del Norte Co., Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives III, p 139, 1853.

See also Henaggi, He-na, Haynaggi, Hunas

Eenahs or Eenaghs Huss Athapaskan

Band on Smith River, Del Norte Co., Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives III, p 139, 1860.

See also Henaggi, He-nas, Hinēi, Haynaggi

Een'-peet Karok

Village SE side Klamath River at Sandy Bar (3 miles below Ip-poon'-war'-rah). Told me by Karok-Cum

Eeselenas

"The Indians Eselenes or Eeselenas".--M.P.de Lucy-Fossarieu Les Langues Indiennes de la Californie, 18 footnote, 1881. Vocabulary pp.19-55.

Bad error here. Taylor collected a Rumsen (= Room'-se-en = Kah-koon) vocabulary at Monterey & Soledad and called it Eselenes, in which he was followed by Lucy-Fossarieu as above. It has nothing to do with Eeselen. - CHM.

See also Eselenes

Ē-ē's-kah-tum Mohave Yuman

Cahuilla name for Mohave tribe; also called I'-ah-pah'.

Told me by Cahuilla at Palm Springs. - CHM

See also I'-ah-pah, Mohave, Hamak-have, Ah-muk-hă-be,

Egeac — Es'-se-len

One of seven tribes at San Carlos Mission, Monterey, in 1811, according to the Padres. - Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth. vol. 8, p. 20, 1908.

"Egeac is the Ekgiagan given by Alexander Taylor as a village of the Chalone of Soledad." - Kroeber, Ibid, 20.

Ekkheya was given Kroeber by a Monterey Indian in 1902 as the name of a "village-site in the mountains to the south." (Ibid.)

Egeac: Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, 1811 or 1812. (Extract, Bancroft Library Ms. I, 124, 1876.)

Ekgiagan, Ekkheya, Eaguea? Ex'xeien, "Ex'seien", "La Piedra"

Diegueno

Egenal — Yuman

Rancheria near Santa Isabel Mission, So. Calif., visited by Sanchez in 1821. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 443, 1885 (ft. note). in N part of Santa Ysabel Valley

Egenal: Rancheria near Santa Ysabel mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission. Spellings: Egenal 3 times; Ejenal 3; Ajanal 3; Ajanall 2; Egnal 1; Acnale 1; Agnan 1; Janall 1.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Same as Janat? Doubtful. SRC.

Egéno

Egéno: Rancheria mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission. Spelling Egeno in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages. Spellings in Book of Baptisms, Egéno, Ecqueynu, Ecgeyno. -- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Ecgueyno, Ecqueynu

Tribe

Name Egep

Standard form Gpe

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Egep

Chumashan

Egep: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, 1804-6, MS.

See Gpe

Diegueno

Egepam (or Ballena)

Yuman

Rancheria [some 15 leagues?] NE of San Diego Mission, Calif. visited by Sanchez in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 442, 1885.

See also Egepii

Egepi: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Egepam

Eggeajan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ecgeajan

See also Ecgeajan

Egnal: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Egenal.

Egua

Egua: Rancheria mentioned in Register of San Francisco Mission, MS [1822].

Eguaip

Eguaip: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Eguaip, Elcuaip.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Eguali

Eguali, Heuali: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (2 Indians).-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. (1818-1839)

[Note: Probably same as Echaguali, Echahuali in same Book of Baptisms.]

See also Heuali, Echaguali? Echguai? Echahuali?

Eguianna-cahel

Eguianna-cahel ('water-hole of the mountain'). A rancheria, probably Cochimi, connected with Purísima (Cadegomo) mission, Lower California, in the 18th century.—Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., v, 189, 1857.
Egusanna cahel.—Ibid.

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Eguichapa

Eguichapa: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Huitchapa.

Eguinapet

Eguinapet: Rancheria mentioned in 1813 in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Ĕh'-choo-lĕ

Athapaskan

Ĕh'-choo-lĕ: Name given me by Crescent City Huss, for village on east side Lake Earl. Pronounced Ĭ-choo-lik by Smith River Huss.--

See also Echulit, E-tc'u'-lit, Tc'ĕs-qan'-me

Ehkwiyer Polikla

Ehkwiyer: Given by Kroeber as Polikla name for their recently occupied settlement "below Tsetskwi"; not shown on his map.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See Ǎ-kwā́-yah

Eh-nek (Yolikla name) Karok

Tribe at junction of Salmon + Klamath Rivers, NW Calif. — Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, III, 139, 151, 422, 440-445 (vocab.), 1853.

"Ehnek or Pehtsik". — Bancroft, Native Races, III, 642, 1875 (short vocab.)

Written In-nek or Inneck by McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Sess, 164, 211, 1853.

Written 'Ehnikan, or Karok' (given as a stock) by Mason in Smithsonian Report for 1886, Pt. I, 206, 1889.

Eh-nek (name only), Schoolcraft, IV, 369, 553, 1854.

Ehneks. — Spelling on map in Bancroft, Native Races, I, opp. p. 322, 1874.

Yurok word

Mentioned (Ehnek), without new matter, by Latchet in Ind. Languages Pacif. States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 163, 1877.

(over

Ehnek.--"Indian band of NW California, at the mouth of the Salmon or Quoratem River. The language reaches from Buffalo Creek to Clear Creek, 30 or 40 miles above the Salmon, varying, however, from point to point; on the Salmon it extends to the sources. They are a tribe of the Pehtsik Indians."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 67, 1858. Reference to Gibbs's vocabulary in Schoolcraft III, 440-445.

Ehnek.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.101, 1891.

See also In-neck, Ehnik,

VERSO

Ehnik.-- "Latham. Trans. Philolog. Soc. Lond., 76, 1856" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.100, 1891).
101,

See also Eh-nek, Inneck, Ihnek

"Ehnikan or Karok"
Stock name used by Mason, in Smithsonian Report for 1886, Pt. I, 206, 1889.
Ehnikan. Stock name for Karok used by Henshaw & Mooney, Linguistic Families of the Indian tribes North of Mexico, p. 1, 1885.

from Karok Mason

Eh-qua-nek Karok

Band of Middle Klamath (Pehtsik or Karok)tribe near junction of Salmon &Klamath Rivers, Calif.--Gibbs in Schoolcraft's ~~Archives~~ Indian Tribes, III, p 151, 1853.

--Spelled He-co-neck by McKee in Senate Ex. Doc.4, Special Session, p211, 1853; and Ke-ko-nek, Ibid164.

See also Eh-nek, In-nek, He-co-nek, Ke-ko-nek., Higwone'k,

Ehquehue Chumashan?

Ehquehue: Rancheria mentioned in Mission Records of La Purisima Mission (1 Indian). Spellings: Ehquehue in Register 1799-1804; Chcahue in Register 1804-6; Esqueue in Register 1814.

·Eh-grertsh Hoopah

·Eh-grertsh. -- Yurok name for Second village (of 6 houses) on E bank Trinity River N of Klamath River.-- Gibbs MS map 1852.

Agaraits. -- Spelling in Gibbs Journal in Schoolcraft's Archives III, p.139, 1853.

See Mis-kut

See also Agaritis, Ogahritis, Agaraits

·Ehita Pooewin or Patwin Wintoon

Rancheria on a river in ~~[illegible]~~ Sacramento Valley, Calif., near an oak grove, 900 inhabitants, visited by ~~Ordaz~~ Arguello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 446, 1885 (after Ordaz MS Diary).

Ehita: Mention only (~~after~~ from Bancroft 1885 after Ordaz 1821). -- W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p.130, Nov.13, 1926.

Ehita: Rancheria of about 900 people on a river, visited by Arguello Oct. 24 ~~in~~ 1821.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don. Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 168, 169. 1806-1821.

Ehita is given as about 6 or 7 hours march northerly from Ululatos, and Ululatos as about seven hours north of Suisun plain. Priestly puts Ehita on Cache Creek.

Tribe Karok

Name Eh-nek

Standard form Amaikiara

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 151, 1853.

Identification and remarks

Ehutewa

Rancheria formerly in vicinity of San Luis Rey Mission, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.12, May 11, 1860. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

Ehutewa — Luiseño

Ehutewa. A Luiseño village formerly in the neighborhood of San Luis Rey mission, s. Cal. (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860). Possibly the same as Hatawa.

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See Hatawa

Eieguay — Kam-me-i — Yuman

Eieguay: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Yguai.

Eime

Eime: Rancheria mentioned twice (1805) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Ejcita Ennesen

"Ejcita alias S^n Josef": Rancheria 3 leagues N of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Book of Baptisms, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also S^n Josef

Ejenal Diegueno Yuman

Ejenal: Rancheria near Santa Ysabel mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS 1769-1822.

See Egenal.

Ejeleoclamo Ennesen?

Ejeleoclamo: Rancheria mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Steloglamo

See also Steloglamo, Steloclamo

Esselen

Ennesen

· Ejmal

Rancheria on the beach, near or tributary to San Antonio Mission.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.10, April 27, 1860.

"Ejmal alias S^n Buenaventura": Rancheria on coast [Monterey Co.] NW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Books of San Antonio Mission. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: "Emal alias S^n Buenaventura"; "Etzmal (Coast)"; Etsmal 1; "Etsmal, coast to the NW; "Etsmal NW of Mision on coast"; "Zmaal (to the NW") Spelling in Marriage Records: "rancheria called Ejmal alias S^n Buenaventura, located on the coast to the NNW".-- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. [also in Book of Baptisms: "Zamaal on coast"; Zmal (Coast); "Zmal on coast toward N"; Stmal:"Zamal Zacata"(Coast)"]

See also Emal, Stzmal, Etsmal, Zmaal, San Buenaventura,

Tribe

Name Ejpe

Standard form Gpe

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Ejpe Chumashan

Ejpe: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, 1814, 1822.

See Gpe

Ejpil

Ejpil: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

E-kah-heg (=Ikahig of Dixon): Shaste village shown on Dixon's map (1907) in angle of junction of Little Shasta Creek with Shasta River. Dixon writes me that it was "on [Shasta] river by small hill back of Montague." - CHM

See also Ikahig

Shastan? ?

Ē'-kah-rah-kah' choo'-ish

Ē'-kah-rah-kah' choo'-ish: Shaste name, in Yreka Valley dialect, for tribe north of Siskiyou Mountains. - CHM
(Waldo region)

to be looked up

E'-kah-ruk

Shastan

(and E'-kah-rak-kah' choo'-ish):

E'-kah-ruk(?) Name used by the Shaste of Yreka and Shasta valleys and Klamath Canyon for related tribe north of the Siskiyou Mountains.

See also E'-kah-rah-kah' choo'-ish

Ekgiagan

Emerson ?

Ekgiagan. A village of the Chalone division of the Costanoan family, formerly near Soledad mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

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Ekklemaches — Esselen

"The Ekklemaches are said to be a tribe of the Eskelen, and to speak the richest idiom of all the California Indians."--Ludewig, Lit. Am. Aboriginal Languages, London, p. 68, 1858. (Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454-455, 1874)

See Ecclemachs, Excellemaks

EknuL — We'-ke — Soo-lah'-te-luk

EknuL, OknuL: Given by Loud (authority Kroeber & Waterman) as Polikla name for Djorōkēgochkok on east side Humboldt Bay at Humboldt Point.-- L. L. Loud, Ethnogeog. Wiyot Territory, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 14, p.286, 1918.

See Chaw-ró-ke-utch'-kuk
See also OknuL, O-knuL, Djorōkēgochkok, Tšerokigetšk

Ek-pé'-me

Wintoon

Modesse name for Wintoon.
Given me by Modesse at Big Bend Lit. Rivr. Cam.

See also Ek-pi'-mi, Ekpimi
See also Ěch-pé'-me

Ekquall

Rancheria in the mountains near San Miguel, Mission, Lower California, about 30 miles south of San Diego, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.13, May 18, 1860.

· Ekquall

Yuman

· **Ekquall.** A former rancheria, possibly of the Diegueño, under San Miguel de la Frontera mission, in the mountains of w. Lower California, about 30 m. s. of San Diego, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 18, 1860.

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· Ek-saw'-re

Soo-lah'-te-luk

We'-ke village on east side of Humboldt Bay at mouth of Elk River. Their own name. - Curr.

See also Iksóri

Ekselenas

Esselen

Indian name for site (probably village) of San Carlos Carmelo Mission.--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 32, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

Esselen

See also Esselen

Elaco

Olhonean ?

Elaco: Rancheria mentioned in 1811 in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1811-1870.

Elamaen

Elamaen: Rancheria mentioned in Register of San Francisco Mission, MS, [1822].

Elarroyde

Olhonean

Elarroyde. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Elarroyde Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Elarroy; "Place called Elarroy de San Francisco" mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Elayomi Mewan?

Elayomi: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians): "Eloaoyeyomi, a little higher than the Petalumas"; Eloeyomi 1; Elayomi 1; Eluayomi 1.-- Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Eloaoyeyomi, Eloeyomi, Eluayomi, Aluayoyomi

El Bulito. Estait — Chumashan

El Bulito. Estait. -- Rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel 14-1/4 leagues W of Santa Barbara [On Bulito Creek]. Population in 1796, 68; Chief Tulalá. -- Phelipe de Goycochea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif. State Papers, Missions, II, 94, [Extracts made for Bancroft Library]

El Bulito Estait.--Bancroft (after Goycoechea,1796), Hist. of Calif.,I, 672 ftnote, 1884.

Bulito: Spanish name for rancheria Estait mentioned in Mission Records of La Purisima Mission. See Estait

See also Estait

Diegueno

El Capitan Grande

Spanish name for Indian Village in Southern California.—J. W. Preston in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888.

El^{ch}=-kwan-nan (or El-kwah-nan) Diegueno Yuman
Diegueno rancheria at Santa Ysabel. Name given me by Diegueno man at Mesa Grande in Oct. 1907. - CHM.

El^{ch}=-kah'-ti' Subtribe of Diegeño
An easterly division of the tribe, whose present rancherias are at Manzanita, Little Manzanita, La Posta, and We'-ah-pi'-pa (meaning Leaning Rock). The name of Leaning Rock was formerly Wil'-kwah-pi'-p. Told me by Rosalia Nejo and others.

Elcmana Chumashan

Elcmana.--Rancheria of 10 houses discovered by Tapis in 1798, 5 leagues from Alajulapu [site of Santa Ynez Mission]. -- Estevan Tapis, letter to Lasuen, Santa Barbara, Oct. 23, 1798. Copy in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, Bancroft Library, 1877. Same spelling Bancroft (after Tapis), Hist. Calif. II, 28, 1885.

Eljam, Eljman.--Small rancheria 2 leagues from rancheria of Tequeps [located by Tapis 4 leagues from Santa Ynez] and about 6 leagues from Santa Barbara. "the gentiles of Eljman were relatives or friends of Tenuanucat, chief of Cuyamu rancheria of the two pueblos on the coast."-- Tapis, letter to Arrilliga, June 30, 1803. Copy in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, Bancroft Library, 1877.

See alsiEljiman, Aljima, Eljam, Eljman.

El Cojo Sisilopo Chumashan

El Cojo Sisilopo. -- Rancheria on coast between San Buenaventura and La Purisima missions, 18 leagues W of Santa Barbara [apparently in vicinity of Jalama Creek]. Population in 1796, 72; chief Cuyayamahuit. -- Phelipe de Goycoechea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif., Missions, II, 94, [Extracts made for Bancroft Library]

[Note: The Portola Expd. gave name El Cojo to rancheria 1-1/2 leagues E of this one, but Crespi called it Santa Teresa, which name Goycoechea uses for it. Portola Expd. did not mention rancheria which Goycoechea speaks of as El Cojo Sisilopo. El Cojo and El Cojo Sisilopo are without doubt identical, the Spaniards adding El Cojo (their name for the lame chief) to the name of the rancheria to distinguish it from the other rancheria Sisolopo at Ventura.]

See also El Cojo, Santa Teresa

Elconon Kam-me-i Yŭman

Elconon: Rancheria "above the rancho of San Luis Rey" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision deSan Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Elcuanan

Diegueño

El Corral Yuman

Former Diegueño rancheria (near?) San Diego, Calif., in 1775. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 254, 1884, after Ortega. (Took part in attack on mission, Nov. 4, 1775.)

See also Corral

Elcuaip

Elcuaip: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Eguaip.

Diegueno

Elcuanain

Yuman

Name of ~~valley~~ Cañada of Santa Isabel, some 16 leagues NE of San Diego Mission, Calif., visited by Sanchez in 1821. --Bancroft, Hist. ~~of~~ Calif., II, 442, 1885 (after Sanchez MS Diary).

Elcuanam and called a rancheria. --Ibid, 443 (ft. note, after Sanchez).

See El^{ch}=-kwan-nan

See also Santa Isabel, Elcuanan, Elcuanal, Alcuanan

Elcuanan Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Elcuanan: Rancheria "in the mountain near Santa Ysabel" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (81 Indians). Spellings: Elcuanan 20 times; Elguanan 2; Alcuanan Elcuanal 1 ; Alcuanan 1.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See El$\overset{ch}{=}$-kwan-nan
See also Elcuanain, Santa Ysabel, Elconon

Elehuachcuyu Chumashan

Elehuachcuyu.-- Rancheria of the island of Limú [Santa Cruz], from which rancheria an Indian child was baptized at Santa Inez Mission, Nov.10,1814.-- From Extracts made for Archivo de la Mision de Santa Inez, Libros y Documentos, made for Bancroft Library, pp. 11,12,1877.

Eleunaxciay, Eluaxcu.-- Rancheria formerly near or tributary to Santa Barbara Mission.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21,1863. Also Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I,459,1874.

Gleauaxcuqu, Gleauxcuyu.-- Spelling by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24 and Aug. 21, 1863.

Elehuascui: Rancheria on the islands mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (14 Indians). Spellings: Elehuascui 8 times; Eleuaxcuyu 2; Eluaxcù.-- Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

[OVER]

Elchuascui,
See also Eluaxcu, Gleauxcuyu, Gleauaxcuqu, Eleunaxciay

Elehuachcuyu: Rancheria "on the island of Limú [Santa Cruz] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Ynez Mission. Spellings: Elehuachcuyu, Jeleascuy, Jeluascuy, Geloucuyu. --Mision de Santa Ynez, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1804-1866

VERSO

E-le'-look-noo Mew'wah Me'-wuk

E-le'-look-noo: Village 1 mile south of Hogan Ranch on Creek (about 2½ miles north of Puk-ko'-lah). Given me by A. J. Hogan, half-breed Chowchilla Me'-wuk. -- C.H.M.

E'lem See El-lem' 'Ham'-fo Pomo

Old village site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on S slope of Rattlesnake or Sulphur Bank island at E end of East lake [= Sulphur Bank Bay].

The Southerly Wintun called the neighborhood of Sulphur Bank Mo'Labe. The people of E'lem were called Ka'-mīna by the N Pomo, and Xa'-wīna by the E Pomo, (both names mean water on top of or near to). The E Pomo also called both E'lem and Ka'mdot people by the name of Ka'ūgūma (written Cow-goo-mah by Slocum, Barrett & Co.).

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., arch. & eth. vol. 6, 208. Feb. 1908

(over)

Elem: For boundaries.--E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial Volume, pp. 87-92, 1923.

Elem: The group was known as Kamina or Hawina or Kauguma.--Kroeber, Hdbook Indians Calif., 232, 1925

Elemites: Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, 80, 81, 1923

See El-lem-fo,
See also xa-mina, Hawina

Over

VERSO

Elequi

Elequi: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Jayugua.

Eletec

Eletec: Rancheria mentioned (1782) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Eletubutud

Eletubutud: Rancheria mentioned (1831) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

E'-lĕ-tung Athapaskan

E'-lĕ-tung: Mat-tōl' name for Coast people at Needle Rock. Told me by Joe Duncan, a full blood Mat-tōl'.--
The To-cho-be keah and Shelter Cove people call Needle Rock Chel-lĕ'-tung.--

Eleuaxcuyu Chumashan

Eleuaxcuyu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Elehuascui

Eleunaxciay Chumashan

Eleunaxciay. A Chumashan village formerly near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

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Eleunaxciay Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near or tributary to ~~site of~~ Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.--Bancroft (after Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Eluaxcu, Gleuaxcuqu, Gleuaxcuyu

Elexpe

Elexpe: Spelling for rancheria in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, Ms, 1772-1823.

See Sgelètspe

Elgeopach Kaḿ-me-i ? Yuman ?

Elgeopach: Rancheria mentioned (1819) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Elgmána Chumashan

Elgmána: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Eljman

Elguasna

Elguasna: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Guasna.

Elgueje

Elgueje: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Lehueje

Eliec — Chumashan

Eliec, Elihec, Eliet: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Geliec

Eljman — Chumashan

Eljman. A former Chumashan village described as situated near the windmill of La Patera, near Santa Barbara, Cal.
Aljiman.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874. **Eljiman.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863. **Eljman.**—Ibid. **Elmian.**—Bancroft, op. cit. **San Marcos.**—Taylor, op. cit.

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See also Eljiman, Elmian, Aljiman, San Marcos

Eljman Chumashan

Eljman, Eljam.-- Small rancheria located by Tapis in 1803 2 leagues from Rancheria of Tequeps [given by Tapis as 4 leagues from Santa Ynez]. Tapis says "the gentiles of Eljman were relatives or friends of Tenuanucat, chief of Cuyamu rancheria of Dos Pueblos of the coast".-- Estevan Tapis, letter to Arrilliga, June 30, 1803. Copy in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, Bancroft Library, 1877. [Note: Tapis in a previous letter, 1798, locates the rancheria of Elcmana, probably same rancheria, 5 leagues from Santa Ynez. See Elcmana.]

Aljiman.-- Near windmill of Patera Ranch.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer April 24, 1863.
Eljiman. -- Near windmill of Patera Ranch.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, August 21, 1863. Same information, Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, 459, 1874.

See also Eljam, Aljiman, Eljiman, Elcmana

[over

El-kah'-te Wintoon proper Wintoon

El-kah'-te: Village in cove at mouth of Little Sugar Loaf Creek on west side of Sacramento River.--Told me by McCloud River Wintoon.-

"Eljman or L[S]an Marcos". Eljman on San Marcos. -- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863, Aug. 21, 1863. Also Bancroft (after Taylor) Native Races I, 459,1874.

Eljman: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Eljman 10 times; Elman 1; Elgmána 1.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Gelmana: Spelling in Book of Marriages, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786.

VERSO

Elk Mountain Utes — Shoshonean

This tribe inhabits the southeast portion of Utah.— Tourtellotte in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, p.142, 1870; also quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 469, 1874.

Elk Mountain Utes.— Gatschet: Zwölf Sprachen, 80, 1876. "Elk Mountain Utes of southeast Utah."

Elk mountain Utes. — J. Forney, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1859, 365, 1860.

Elk Mountain Yutas.—R.F.Burton: City of the Saints, 578, 1861 "Elk Mountain Yutas, who are set down at 2000 souls, by some even 3000; they wander over the south-east portion of the Territory." [Utah]

El-lem'-fo — 'Ham'-fo — Pomo

Band of 'Ham'-fo tribe formerly living on El-lem' Island at east end of Sulphur Bank Bay of Clear Lake, Lake Co. Their present village is on a point of the mainland east of the island, which I have visited several times. (Told me by themselves - C.H.M.) Present village called 'Hunahdi (Xunadai Barrett) Barrett, 205, 208.

Called Cowgooma (Kowgooma) by Hulanapo of Big Valley.

See also elem, Cow-goomah, Haukoma, How-ku-ma, Kauguma How-ru-ma, Xaukumaiina, Xawina, Elemites

Ellenes.-- "the Ellenes and the Ruslenes of the Spanish missions of New California."-- Albert Gallatin, Synopsis of the Indian Tribes of North America, Trans. Amer. Antiquarian Soc., vol. 2, p. 134, 1836.

[Note: Typographical error for Eslenes. Evidently taken from Galiano, Sutil y Mexicana, p. 172-3, 1802.]

See Eslen

Elman: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Eljman

Elmequime

Elmequime: Rancheria mentioned once (1775) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Temequimi.

Elmian

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near ~~site of~~ or tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.--Bancroft (after Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Aljiman

Elmismey

Elmismey or Elmismeye: Rancheria mentioned twice(1803) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, Ms, 1772-1823.

Elmogua Kam-me-i Yuman

Elmogua: Rancheria"in El Cajon of San Luis" mentioned (1817) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

El Montecito Chumashan

El Montecito: Santa Barbara Channel rancheria, 1-1/2 leagues E of Santa Barbara [on site of present town of Montecito]. Population in 1796, 62; Chief, Sagapueje, a woman.-- Phelipe de Goycoechea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif., State Papers, Missions II, 94 [Extracts made for Bancroft Library].

El Montecito: Bancroft (after Goycoechea, 1796), Hist. of Calif., I, 672 footnote, 1884.

El Montecito: Spanish name for rancheria Salaguaj.-- Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

El Montecito, San Bernardino: Spanish names for rancheria Salaguaj.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

See also Shalawa, Sh,halwaj, Salaguaj, Salagua,

Eloaoyeyomi Mewan?

Eloaoyeyomi: Rancheria "a little higher than the Petalumas". Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians): Eloaoyeyomi 1; Eloeyomi 1; Elayomi 1; Eluayomi 1.-- Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Eloeyomi, Elayomi, Eluayomi

Eloeyomi

Mewan?

Eloeyomi: Rancheria "a little higher than the Petalumas". Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians): Eloaoyeyomi 1; Eloeyomi 1; Elayomi 1; Eluayomi 1.
Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Eloaoyeyomi, Eluayomi, Elayomi

E-lōk-no'-mah (usually shortened to Lōk-no'-mah) Too-le-yo'-me
Name in Mi-yahk'-mah (Alexander Valley, on Russian River) language for Olāyome tribe on Putah Creek, Lake Co., Calif. (east of Middletown).

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.353, June 1907.

Elpacagua

Elpacagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS 1769-1822.

Elpamne

Elpamne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

El Paredon Chumashan

El Paredon: Santa Barbara Channel rancheria 2-3/4 leagues E of Santa Barbara[probably near Loon Point]. Population in 1796, 31; Chief Atasuit.-- Phelipe de Goycoechea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Extracts made for Bancroft Library from Archives of Calif. Missions, II, p. 94.

El Paredon: Bancroft (after Goycoechea, 1796), Hist.Calif. I, 672, ftnote, 1884.

El Paredon: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825. See Coloc.

El Pardeon: Spanish name for rancheria Coloc mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission, MS, 1782-1808. See Coloc.

See also Coloc, K,olak, Kolok,K'-á-lâk

El Pedregoso Chumashan

El Pedregoso; Spanish name for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Difuntos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825. See Janayá.

Tribe

Name El Pleyto

Standard form Assil

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Antonio, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Identification and remarks Rancheria on site of Pleyto Rancho between San Antonio and San Miguel Missions, mentioned in San Antonio Mission records.

El Pleyto

El Pleyto: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (1801) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Miguel, MS, 1792-1862.

·El-poo-'kloos-char-row', Wintoon proper Wintoon
·El-poo-'kloos-char-row: Village on low bench on east side of Sacramento River just north of mouth of Pit River (in angle at junction of 2 rivers).--Told me by McCloud River Wintoon. - Curtin

Shoshonean

·El Potrero Luiseño
Spanish name for Luiseño village near W foot of Palomar Mt. San Diego Co. Mentioned in Treaty of Temecula, Jan. 5, 1852. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 40, 1905.

See also Potrero

Elpuhui

Elpuhui: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Elquis

Chumashan

Elquis. A Chumashan village w. of Pueblo de las Canoas (San Buenaventura), Ventura co., Cal., in 1542.—Cabrillo, Nar. (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 422, 1907

Elquis Chumashan

Indian village near Santa Barbara, Calif. discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.
Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p319, 1876;
Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p307, 1879.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. (Elquis)
Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.)

Elquis.-- Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Colecion Documentos Fla, I, 181, 1857.

El Refugio Chumashan

El Refugio: Spanish name for rancheria Casil mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1804-1866. See Casil.

El Rincon

Chumashan

El Rincon: Spanish name for rancheria Sucu mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825. See Sucu.

El Rincon, San Matheo del Rincon: Spanish names for rancheria Sucu mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission, MS, 1782-1808. See Sucu.

"Sucu, alias San Mateo."-- Rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura.-- Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision [Extracts made for Bancroft Library, pp. 19, 27, 1877].

See also Sucu, Xucu, Shucu, Chucu, Chucúu

El Rincon

Chumashan

El Rincon. -- Santa Barbara Channel rancheria, 5 leagues W of San Buenaventura [at Rincon Pt.]. Population in 1796, 68. Had no chief. -- Phelipe de Goycoechea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif., State Papers, Missions, II, 94. [Extracts made for Bancroft Library]

El Rincon. -- Bancroft (after Goycoechea, 1796), Hist. of Calif. I, 672 ftnote, 1884.

Talco

See also Rincon, Rinconada, Bailarin, Santa Clara de Monte

El Rincon: Spanish name for rancheria Jamó mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, Ms, 1769-1822.

See Jamó.

Elstaquel

Elstaquel : Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission near the Tulares [tule marshes] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Esstaquel

See also Esstaquel, Estaquel, Estaquil, ~~Estaquel~~

El'-toi { Nomelaki / ~~Pohoni~~ } Wintoon

El'-toi: Name of ancient Grindstone rancheria at junction of Grindstone and Stony creeks, on ~~the~~ north side. ~~The~~ Present Grindstone rancheria on same site is called Win'-ne-nem. -- Curr

Juaneño

El Trabuco

El Trabuco: Spanish name for rancheria Alauna mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Alauna.

Tribe

Name El Triunfo

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

Identification and remarks

Eluaxcu Chumashan

Eluaxcu. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 422, 1907

Eluaxcu Chumashan

Eluaxcu: Rancheria formerly near, or tributary to, Santa Barbara Mission.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21,1863. Also Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459,1874.

Eluaxcù: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825. See Elehuascui.

See also Elehuachcuyu, Eleunaxciay, Gleauxcùyu

Eluayomi Mewan?

Spellings (for rancheria) in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians): "Eloaoyeyomi, a little higher than the Petalumas"; Eloeyomi 1; Elayomi 1; Eluayomi 1.-- Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Eloaoyeyomi, Eloeyomi, Elayomi

·El-wah'-kut

Wintoon proper

Wintoon

·El-wah-kut: Village on south side of Pit River at Windom Ferry nearly opposite Wi-el-dow. --Told me by McCloud River Wintoon. - Curtin

Esselen?
Ennesen?

Emal

Emal alias Sn Buenaventura: Rancheria on coast [Monterey Co.] NW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ejmal

See also Ejmal

Emelejo

Emelejo: Rancheria on San Diego Point, below Rancho del Rey, mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Melejo.

Emerenciana

Emerenciana: Rancheria mentioned twice (1776) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Emile

Emile: Rancheria "of the mountain" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Emile, Amille.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Em'-mah-kwit'-te Shaste Shastan

Em'-mah-kwit'-te: Shaste name for their village on Willow Creek at Ager. Name same as that of the locality.-

Ĕm-mĕt's — Po-lik'-lah

Former 'Yurok' village on coast near mouth of Johnson Creek (on Johnson ranch) 6 or 7 miles south of Klamath mouth. Name given me by Klamath Yurok. - Curr.

Em-muk-kah-kah-hah'-pahs — Shaste — Shastan

Em-muk-kah-kah-hah'-pahs (or Am-muk'-kah-kah'-pahs): Shaste name for their village at Tom Orr's place, 8 or 9 miles southeasterly from Yreka on road to Gazelle. - Curr.

See also Am-muk'-kah-kah'-pahs

Tribe Shastan

Name Em-muk'-kah-kah-hah'-pahs

Standard form Am-muk'-kah'-pahs

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source C. Hart Merriam (card file)

Identification and remarks See Am-muk-kah-kah-pahs.

Emonzama

Emonzama: Rancheria in El Roble Caido, N or NW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings Emonzama 8 times; Emonzana 1; "Emonzama to the NW" 1; "Emonzama located in roble caido toward the N"; Enosoma 1.-- Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Emonzana, Enosoma

·Em-tim'-bitch — Monache Shoshonean

Tribe in Mill Creek valley near Dunlap postoffice (south of Kings River), Fresno Co., Calif. Visited by me in Oct. 1903. - CHM

Name in their own language and those of neighboring tribes, including the Wuksache who say the Indians at No. 3 on Millwood flume are also Em-tim-bitch. Name sometimes pronounced Em-tim'-pitch. Indians in Dream valley said to be mixture of Em-tim'-pitch and Negro. - CHM.

Em-tim'-bitch, a "Piute tribe" in the valley of Mill Creek, some miles south of its junction with Kings River, in lower half of Transition and upper part of Upper Sonoran zone. - Merriam: Dist. of Indian tribes in So Sierra, Calif., Science NS XIX, 916, June 17, 1904.

EN-EZ

E-nah'-chin Hoopah Athapaskan

E-nah'-chin: Hwilkut name for Hoopah of Willow Creek part of Trinity River. — C.H.M.

E-nahḿ or In-noḿ Karok

In-noḿ or E-nahḿ.--Village NW side Klamath River at mouth of Clear Creek. Still occupied and annual meetings held there. Their own name. -- C.H.M.

E-nam.-- G. W. Taggart (Indian interpreter) in a letter to Walter Van Dyke, dated Orleans Bar, Dec. 3, 1856, gives E-nam as the 18th of 19 Indian villages on Klamath River from Bluff Creek to Indian Creek.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March 23, 1860.

See In-noḿ
See also E-nam

E-nah-sal-li'-be Mat-tōl' Athapaskan

E-nah-sal-li'-be: Former Mat-tōl' village on flat on Mattole River 1/2 or 3/4 mile south of Petrolia. Told me by Joe Duncan, a full blood Mat-tōl'.--CHM

Tribe

Name Enajuich

Standard form Anojuich

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (3 Indians). Spellings Anojuich, Anajuich, Enajuich.

Enajuich.

Enajuich: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Anojuich.

Endimbich See Em-tim'-bitch Monache Piute

Spelling used by Kroeber. — {Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth., vol. 4, Shoshonian Dialects of Calif. pp. 68, 120, + note at bottom 165; also vocab. 71-89. 1907.

Other spellings given by Kroeber are Intimpich (68), Indimbich, Entimbich, Endembich, plural Enatbicha (120). Kroeber's statement at ~~the~~ end of article (p. 165), derived from S. A. Barrett, that these people are Yokuts instead of Piute is a gross error. I visited them in 1903 and obtained a vocabulary, besides lists of animal and plant names.

CHM

En-dim-bitz See Em'-tim-bitch Monache Shoshonean

En-dim-bitz: Martha Louise Baker in 'Fresno [Calif.] Republican', Dec. 14, 1924. Mention only. En-dim-bitz, Wuk-sa-chi, and Wo-po-noich (all 3) mentioned as "branches of the Piute tribe." Ibid.

See Em-tim-bitch

Tribe Karok

Name Enek

Standard form Amaikiara

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Kroeber, inf'n. 1903

Identification and remarks Yurok name for lower part of the village.

·Enék — Karok — Karokan

·Enék: Given by Waterman as Polikla name for Karok town 'Amaikiara' on west side Klamath River. But Waterman's location opposite mouth of Salmon River is too far up stream.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 24, May 31, 1920.

See Ah-mā-ke-ah'-rahm, Ihnek

·Ene kelkawa

Rancheria formerly near site of San Luis Rey Mission, Calif --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.12, May 11, 1860.

·Enekelkawa. --Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

Enekelkawa — Luiseño

Enekelkawa. A former Luiseño village near the site of San Luis Rey mission, s. Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 423, 1907

Enemess — Chumashan

Enemess: Name (probably Indian) for Santa Cruz Island. Records in Santa Barbara Mission Book of Baptisms: "rancheria of Lupus on the island of Enemes"; rancheria of Cajats on the island of Enemess".--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

[Note: Rancherias of Cajats and Lupus are located by Henshaw and others on Santa Cruz Island.]

See also Limu, Minagua, Michumas

Enga

Enga: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Gevet.

Engva

Tongvan

Engva: Name given by Luiseno informant for "Salinas, Redondo."--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 144, 1907

See also Enga, Hènga, Kengas

Eniceu Chumashan

Eniceu. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

[Note: Probably typographical error for Esniceu as shown by comparison with original records of La Purisims Mission.]

Enikoléł Soo-lah-te-luk

Enikoléł: Polikla name for Soolahteluk town at base of North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography. U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & Map 2, No. 50, May 31, 1920.

Eniqoleł: Given by Loud (authority Kroeber & Waterman) as Polikla name for Tokalewiłk. Name means "sand-dunes go over".-- L. L. Loud, Ethnogeog. Wiyot Territory, p. 298, 1918.

See also Tokalewiłk

Enimchin

Enimchin: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1829) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Tribe

Name E^n-in-poh

Standard form Enipeu

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source C. H. Merriam, Information from Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.

Identification and remarks

·Ĕⁿin-pŏh (Ĕⁿ-pŏ, or Ā̃ⁿ-pŏ)

Po-lik-lah

·Ĕⁿin-pŏh: Polikla name for their camp on north bank Klamath River about 1 mile above O-yawˢˡ. Given me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.—

Pronounced Ét-inᶜ-po' by woman from Ko'-tep.--

See Ét'-in-po', Ā̃ⁿ-pŏ
See also Enipeu

·Enipeu

Yurok

Enipeu. A Yurok village on Klamath r., Cal., 15 m. above the mouth.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 425, 1907

Enipeu: Given by Kroeber as recently inhabitated settlement "below Serper"(not shown on his map) --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See Ān-po
See also Ĕn-in-pŏh

ÉNNESAN (See En'-ne-sen) ~~SALINAN~~ ÉNNESAN

See also SALINAN

Tribe

Name Eno

Standard form Ano

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Enó

Enó: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Anó

E-noḱ-kă-nó-mit-să

Athapaskan

E-noḱ-kă-nó-mit-să: Former Hwilkut village on Howard place "1/8 mile SW of Howard Ranch buildings".--

See Noḱ-kă-nó-mits-s̆ĕh
See also Yīnûkanōmittsediñ

Enosoma

Enosoma: Rancheria in El Roble Caido, N or NW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Emonzama

See also Emonzama, Emonzana

Ennesan

En'-ne-sen (slurred to **En'-sen**)

Tribe formerly living in ~~down~~ Salinas Valley, with principal ranchería near where town of Salinas now stands, & extending ~~down~~ up along Salinas River. Language wholly different from both **Es'-se-len** and **Room'-se-en**.

Told me by 2 old **Kah-koon** women at Monterey in 1906. C.H.M.

See also Ensenes, Ensen

E-nok'-chin Che-mar'-e-ko

E-nok'-chin. - Name given me for "New River tribe" by Mrs Jack, full blood Hoopa at Hoopa Valley, Calif. late July 1934. - C.H.M.

E-no-tucks Karok

E-no-tucks.-- G.W.Taggart (Indian interpreter) in a letter to Walter Van Dyke dated Orleans Bar, Dec.3, 1856, gives E-no-tucks as the tenth of 19 Indian villages on Klamath River between Bluff Creek and Indian Creek.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March 23, 1860.

See In-noó-tuk-kutch
See also Inotuks

Ennesan

Ensen (or Sanjones)

[Rancheria?] called San Bernardino by the Spaniards, "between the rancho del rey and Soledad," Monterey district, Calif., in 1801.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 618 ft. note, 1885.
[On west side Salinas Valley probably not far from present Chualar.] Said to have been 18 miles east of San Carlos Mission (Ibid).

Name apparently from Encin, Spanish for Live Oak.

See En-ne-sen

Tribe

Name E^n-po

Standard form Enipeu

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source C. H. Merriam, Information from Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.

Identification and remarks

Ennesan

Ensenes See En'-ne-sen

Tribe formerly living at Monterey and around the Mission San Carlos Carmelo, Calif.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 20,1860. " The word Ensenes may be a short word for the Indians of the Encinal, or oak-grove of Monterey town, to distinguish them from the Escelenes; or probably the old priests applied the term to the Indians of the plains of the Salinas". (Ibid). [Nonsense, see En'-ne-sen-dam]

Ensen.--In 1801 San Carlos Mission had cattle rancho "at S.Bernardino, or Sanjones, or Ensen, between the rancho del rey and Soledad."--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 618 ft.note, 1885. "The rancho of S.Bernardino was 6 l.east [of mission], between the Soledad lands and Buenavista". —Ibid.

Name apparently from Encin, Spanish for live oak.

See En'-ne-sen.

See also Ensen

En Tennysich Entimbitch Monache

En Tennysich.-- One of 12 tribes represented at a council held in a valley 35 miles from Elbow Creek, Tulare Co., June 1856.-- Letter from Gen. E.F.Beale to Gov. J. Neely Johnson, Calif., July 12, 1856, published in 'San Francisco Herald', July 13, 1856. (Same spelling in same letter from Beale published in Bonsal's 'Edward Fitzgerald Beale', p. 193, 1912.)

See also Tenisichs, ~~Teniquecheg~~

Entimbich Western Monache Shoshonean

Entimbich: Tribe in Dunlap Valley.--A.H.Gayton, Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans, numerous references. Snake dance, p.380; intertribal relations, p.399. Oct. 1930. [classed as Yokut]

Entimbich: "Up Mill Creek [from Squaw Valley], at Kicheyu near Dunlap, and at another site known as Chitatichi ("clover"), were the Entimbich or Indimbich (plural Enatbicha or Inadbicha)." [Classed as Yokut]--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif. p.480; "some confusion whether they are Yokuts or Mono", p.585. 1925.

Entimbich: A.H.Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-making, map p 248, 1929.

See Entimbitch

Enukakachi Soo-lah'-te-luk

Enukakachi: Athapascan name for "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village near the mouth of Mad River, on the south side. "A white informant stated that there were 8 houses in 1856. Another informant visited the place about 1858 and several times afterwards when dances were held."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 259, 290, 1918.

"Name said to refer to the 'village on the other side.'" --Ibid, ft. note. p. 290, 1918.

Site A on accompanying map.

See Het-wel-luk'-kah
See also Hatpilekā

E-nuk'-kă-cheng'-tish-ting Athapaskan

E-nuk'-kă-cheng'-tish-ting: Former Hwilkut village where Berry ranch house called 'Redwood' now stands, on high ground east of Redwood Creek bridge.--

E-nuk'-kut-te-nan'-tung Tsă'-nung-whă Athapaskan

E-nuk'-kut-te-nan'-tung: Tsă'-nung-whă rancheria on south side Main Trinity River at McDonnell ranch, Burnt Ranch. (Name means south slope place.)-Gatschet.

Eócskinne[s] See Muckaluc & Klamath Lutuamian
The Klamath Lake division of the Klamath or Mukaluk tribe. - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 539, June 1873.

Written E-ukshikni by Gatschet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 163, 1877.

E'-o-fo-kah' Wintoon

E'-o-fo-kah': Sho-te'-ah (of Stony Ford) name for Grindstone Creek Rancheria tribe. Told me by Chief San Diego.--

·E-oh See E'eh Shastan

Band in council at Camp in Scott's valley, Siskiyou Co., Calif. Oct. 29, 1851.
John McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 171, 1853

Scott Valley band.

See also, E'eh, E-eh

Epcheùa

Epcheùa: Rancheria mentioned once (1796) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Epequel

Epequel: Rancheria mentioned once in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

Epesigue

Epesigue: Rancheria mentioned (1818) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Luiseno-Cahuilla

Ephī or Epkhīe

Diegueno (of San Felipe) name for San Ysidro, Warner Valley. ~ Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 151, 1907.

Ē-pī-nī́ Lootechmaan

Ē-pī-nī́: Shaste name, in Yreka Valley dialect, for the Modok. - CHM.

E-poo-de Achomawan

E-poo-de (or E-pud-de): Modesse name for closely related tribe or band at Montgomery Creek, on site of present postoffice. Told me by Is-tet-woi-che, a fullblood Modesse, in 1924. The most southwesterly rancheria of the Atchomawe, at edge of the Nosse (or Yahnah). -- CHM

E'pud-de See E'poó-de

Equèllme

Equèllme: Rancheria mentioned in Books of San Juan Capistrano Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Equèllme 3 times; Equelme 1; Quellme 2; Hquilme 1.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Equimen

Equimen: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Equu See Edu

Extinct tribe formerly in Lower California. Spelling by Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 443, 1844.

Equù (Edù or Edùes). —Bancroft (after Venegas, 1757), Native Races, I, 604, 1874.

See also Edu, Edues.

Tribe Shasta

Name Eras

Standard form A-ras

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Eras Shaste Shastan

Eras: Shaste village shown on Dixon's map as on south side of Klamath River below Bogus Creek.--Roland B. Dixon, The Shasta, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. His., Vol. 17, Part 5, Map Plate 59, July 1907.

The name was given me as Ā-rahs. The village was situated on an open flat on the wagon road between Hornbrook and Ager, on the south side of Klamath River near what is known as the Klamathon bridge. - C.H.M.

See Ā-rahs

Erbeat

Erbeat: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820

See Erveat

E-rí-o (see Kah-chi'yah) Po-mo

Tribe living at mouth of Russian River, Sonoma Co., Calif. Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 194, 1877.

[Name said to be Spanish or Russian]

Erío: "Erío (mouth of Russian River)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of "Kulanapan" family.]

E-rí-o: Barrett after Powers, Ethno-Geog. Pomo. 231, Feb. 1908

See Kah-chi-ah.

Erio Kah-chi'-ah Pomoan

Erio (*E-rī'-o*). A name given by the Spaniards to the Pomo living at the mouth of Russian r., Sonoma co., Cal.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 194, 1877. 432

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Erlikenpets Polikla

Erlikenpets: Given by Kroeber as another name for Polikla village Hlĕ-meḱ-wes on north side Klamath between Turwar Creek and Blue Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See Hlĕ-meḱ-wes

·Er'-ner' Po-lik'-lah

Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath River at mouth of Blue Creek. Given me by woman from Ko"-tep, by Lucy Thompson, and by Frank Isles (full blood) from Requa. — Gram.

·Erner.--Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif. N of San Francisco, Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. Ethn., Vol. IX, No. 3, 418, 421, Apr. 29, 1911.

Erner.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, 1925

See also Erner, Ur-ner, Unuh, R'nr,

·Erner Yurok

Erner. A Yurok village on Klamath r., at the mouth of Blue cr., in Del Norte co., N. W. Cal. (A. L. K.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 432, 1907

See Er-ner'

Ē-roo-i'-choo-is Shastan

Ē-roo-i'-choo-is: Name used by Shaste of Shasta and Yreka valleys for branch of tribe in Scott Valley. Name for Scott Valley in same dialect variously given as E-doo'-i, E-roo'-i, Ir-roo'-i, It-tō'-wi (from Shaste name of Indian Creek in northern part of valley). – C.H.M.

See It-tó'-i-choo-ish
See also E-doo'-i-soo-ish

ËrotpiL Soo-lah'-te-luk

ËrotpiL: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites on east shore of south arm of Humboldt Bay, reported to have been washed away.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 277, 287, 1918.

Site 85 on accompanying map.

Tribe Shasta

Name Er-ras

Standard form A-ras

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Ĕr'-răs Shaste Shastan

Ĕr'-răs (or Ā'-răs): Shaste name for their village on flat on south side Klamath River at Klamathon bridge, on wagon road from Ager and Thrall to Hornbrook.- CWM

See Ā'-răs
See also Ā'-rahs, Eras

midoo

Erskins See Es'-kin

Tribe on Butte Creek, Calif., near Neal's ranch.
Numbered about 80 in 1850. - Adam Johnston, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Cong. 2d Sess. p. 124, 1850.
Special Session,
Adam Johnston, in Senate Ex. Doc. 4, 1853, pp. 39, 45, 1853.

Spelled Erskines in reprint in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1850, p. 93, 1850.

Erskines.--Adam Johnston 1852. in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 710, 1857.

Erskines: Given by Adam Johnson in 1850 as tribe (numbering 60) on Butte Creek, near Lawson's Ranch.-- Sacramento Daily Transcript, August 17, 1850.

See also Erskines, Es'-kin.

x

Er-teer" Po-lik'-lah

'Yurok' village on left (S) bank Klamath River between Kā-nek and Chā'ts-kwe. (Given me by native of Ko"-tep.-com)

Ertlerger Yurok

Ertlerger. A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., at the mouth of the Trinity, opposite Pekwuteu and Weitspus, in Humboldt co., Cal. (A. L. K.)

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 432, 1907

See Es-ser'-rer or Es-sler'-rer

Ertlerger Polikla

Ertlerger: Polikla name for their village on south side of Klamath, west of mouth of Trinity.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, pp 10, 11, 1925

Tunchwintaching: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Ĕs-ser-rér
See also Tunchwintaching

Ennesen

Eructinuma

Eructinuma: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Erusi

Kah-chi'-ah

Pomoan

Erusi (*E-rus'-si*). A name said by Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 194, 1877) to have been applied to the Pomo formerly living near Ft Ross, Sonoma co., Cal., by the Pomo living N. of them. The people referred to now live near Stewart's Point and on the Haupt ranch a few miles E. of that place. Powers suggests that the name is a relic of the Russian occupancy, which is probably correct, as it is not an Indian name 432 (S. A. B.)

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E-rus'-si Kah-chi'-ah Po-mo

Tribe at Fort Ross, Sonoma Co., Calif.
Powers , Tribes of Calif., p 194, 1877.

Erússi: "Erússi (Fort Ross)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of "Kulanapan" family.]

E-rus'-si: Barrett, ~~quotes~~ after Powers.--Ethno-Geog.Pomo, 230, 1908.

See Kwakamayu,
See also Venaambakaiia, Chwachamayu, khwaklamayu

Erveat

Erveat: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Erbeat, Erveat, Urbiatam.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

E-sahm'-pe: One of the various pronunciations given me by the Shaste for Ish-shŏm'-pe, the name of their old village on north side of Klamath River at Gottville. A large Indian graveyard there. Name same as that of locality.

See Ish-shŏm'-pe

Tribe Kamia

Name Esaiai

Standard form Asaija

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Identification and remarks Rancheria of "Cullamac" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission.

Tribe Kamia

Name Esai j

Standard form Asaija

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Identification and remarks Rancheria of "Cullamac" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission.

Esaij Kám-me-i Yuman

Esaij, Esaiai: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, Ms, 1769-1822.

See Asaijá

Esanteca

Esanteca: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Echantac

Escama

Escama: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Scama

Escanam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Scanam

See also Scama

Escelen See Eslen Eslen

Extinct tribe formerly living near Monterey, Calif. Humboldt (after Father Lasuen), Essai Polit. Nouv. Esp. I, 321, 322 (numerals), 323, 1811. Also Black's translation, New Spain, 3d Ed. Vol. II, 298, 299, 1822; Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 653, 1875. Adelung, Mithridates, III, pt. 3, 202, 1816 (after Humboldt). Written "Escelens or Eslens" by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 363, 1874; Escelen or Eslen in Ibid, p. 454.

Escelen: Rancheria mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Escelen 1; Escelino 2; Eselino.--Mission Books, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Eslen, Esselen, Esseleneijan, &c

See also Ecgeagan &c

[OVER]

Escelenes Eslen

Spelling for Eslens.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No9, April 20, 1860.

See Eslen, Esselen &c

"Eslenes or Escelen".--A.Balbi, Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p.xxxv, 1826.

[OVER]

VERSO

Escellens

Eslen

Spelling for Eslen. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9 April 20, 1860. Principal ranchiria at Santa Clara (Ibid).

Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

See Eslen, Esselen &c.

Eschá

Kammei

Yuman

A "little valley" mentioned by Grijalva (1795) on overland expedition between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. --Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 563 ft.note, 1884. The place is given as 3 leagues (9 miles) from Warner Valley and probably is near Mesa Grande or Santa Isabel.

Escha: Aug. 17, 1795 Lt. Pablo Grijalba and Padre Juan Mariner set out from San Diego to explore the country and found a Mission. "On Aug. 18 they found a little valleywith 5 rancherias called Mescuanal, Tonapa, Ganal, Mocoguil, and Cuami. They called the valley Escha."--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 54, 1795. Bancroft Library.

Located one day's journey from San Diego toward Pamo.

See Esecha

Eschiuchui Chumashan

Eschiuchui: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822.

See Cchiucchiuc

Escooy

Escooy: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Escooy once; Etscoy 4 times; Escoy 2; Kooy 1.-- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Escooy, Etscoy, Escoy, Kooy, Escoyzama, Escoysama, Escoysama,

Escorpion

Tongvan ?

Rancheria mentioned in Santa Barbara notes (no information). --Bancroft, Hist.Calif., I, 466 ft.note, 1884.

~~Rancho~~ [~~Name~~ of ranch or grant at SW corner San Fernando Valley]

Escoyzama

Escoyzama: Rancheria "toward Nixnilat" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: "Escoyzama del rumbo de Nixnilat" 2 times; "Escoyzama de Niselinat"; Escoysama 1; Esoysama 1; Escoysama otisca 2.-- Mision La Soledad, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Escoy: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. See Escooy

See also Escoysama, Esoysama, Escoy, Escooy, Etscoy, Kooy

Esculluy

Esculluy: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Culloij .

Escumawash

Chumashan

Escumawash. A former Chumashan village at San José, about 6 m. from Santa Barbara mission, Cal.—Timeno (1856) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

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Geog. Name.

Escumawash **Chumashan**

Escumawash.-- Indian name for San Jose [Creek ?] about 6 miles from San Antonio Mission.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, May 4, 1860. (Information obtained by Fr. Timeno from Christian Indian 80 yrs old, 1856).

Tribe Kamia

Name Eseca

Standard form Asaija

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Identification and remarks Rancheria of "Cullamac" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission.

Eseca Kam-me-i Yuman

Eseca: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Asaijá.

Esecha Kamímei Yuman

Esecha: Mentioned in unsigned diary of Grijalba's expedition of 1795 as a valley "Where a ditch of much water runs, now wholly dry. It has much good and very moist land enclosing 5 good-sized rancherias."--Diary of a Reconnaissance made with Pablo Grijalva, Aug. 17-26, 1795, MS copy from Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, Vol. 4, Espediciones y Caminates, 1806-21, p 200, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Evidently between San Diego and Pamo.

See Escha

Eselenes

Eslen

Spelling for Eslen.--Taylor, Calif.Farmer,Vol.XIII,No.9, April 20, 1860. Under this head Taylor prints a Rumsen = Roomí-se-en vocabulary.

See Eslen, Escelen, Esselen &c

Eselenes or Eeselenas

Vocabulary of the "Eselenes or Eeselenas around San Carlos Mission, in Carmelo Valley, near Monterey." About 200 words given. Numerals on p.51.--M.P.de Lucy-Fossarieu, Les Langues Indiennes de la Californie, 18 ft.note and 19-55 vocab.*6, 1881. (Vocab. collected by Alex. Taylor in 1856)

Blunder originated by Taylor & perpetuated by Lucy-Fossarieu. Taylor got a Rumsen (= Room-se-en = Kakkson) vocabulary and attributed it to the Eselenes or Eeselenas. - Cam.

See also Eeselenas

Eselino: Rancheria mentioned in Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Escelen

See Eslen
See also Escelen, Escelino,

Tribe Kamia

Name Eseya

Standard form Asaija

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Identification and remarks Rancheria of "Cullamac" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission.

Eseya: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Asaijá

Esgeliguilimu

Esgeliguilimu; Esgliguilimu, Esgehuiulimu, Esgeluilimu, Esgehulimu: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822.

See Jalihuilimu.

Esguanam

Esguanam: Rancheria on the road to San Diego, mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Eshhulup

Chumashan

Eshhulup. The name of "the rancheria of the mission of San Buenaventura," Cal. (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860). The native name usually given to San Buenaventura was Mishkanakan, or Mitskanakan (see *Miscanaka*). 433

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Eshhulup Chumash

Rancheria formerly at SanBuenaventura Mission, Calif.
--Taylor, Calif.Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.11, May 4, 1860.

See also Shisholop, Sisolopo, Chichilop, Ci-ca-lap,etc.

Eshnajaleyehue Chumashan

Eshnajaleyehue: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (18 Indians): Snajaleyegue 4 times; Asnajaleyegue 1; Esnajaliyehue 1; Esnajaleyegue 1; Casnajaleyegue 1; Eshnajaleyehue 1; Shnajaliyehue 4; Eshmajaliyehue 1; Casnajalegue 1; Jasnajalayeguet 1.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Snajaleyegue,Asnajaleyegue,Esnajaliyehue, Esnajaleyegue,Casnajaleyegue,Shnajaliyehue, Casnajalegue,Jasnajalayeguet,

Eshpeu

Yurok

Eshpeu. A Yurok village on the coast between the mouths of Klamath r. and Redwood cr., at Gold bluff, Cal. The dialect differed slightly from that of the Klamath River Yurok. (A. L. K.)

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See also Ner-er-ner'

E-shum'-pe

Shaste

Shastan

E-shum'-pe: One of the various pronunciations given me by the Shaste for Ish-shŏm'-pe, their name for their old village on north side of Klamath River at Gottville. A large Indian graveyard there. Name same as that of locality.

See Ish-shŏm'-pe

· Ē-sin'-chin' Soo-lah'-te-luk

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut name for Soo-lah'-te-luk tribe from mouth Mad River to mouth Eel River. - Cam

· Ē'-sin'-chin Soo-lah'-te-luk

'HWilkut name for Soo-lah'-te-luk. Told me by Redwood Creek 'HWilkut. - Cam.

Esjaluimu

? Chumashan

Esjaluimu.-- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p.27, 1877

"Exjaliuilimu", "Yalihuilimu or Jalihuilimu". --"Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mision belonged, according to books of baptism."-- Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 10, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Xaliluimu.-- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, Ms, Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Esjaluilmu: Spelling for rancheria occurring once in Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Xaliluimu, Talihuilimit

See also Exjaliuilimu, Yalihuilimu, Jalihuilimu, Scaluilimu, Sjalihuilimu

Esjeleymú

Esjeleymú: Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Miguel, 1792-1862. MS.

·Es-kah-ti' Kammei Yuman

·Es-kah-ti'.. – Name of subtribe of kammei at Campo. Told me by old chief at Campo (on Calif.-Mexico boundary) in 1933. – C.H.M. [also told me at Mesa Grande] C.H.M.

·Eskelen = Eslen Eslen

Bourgoing, J.F. – Quoted by Billings in Proof-sheets Bibliog. Languages Am. Indians, 84, 1885. (Look up orig.)

·Eskelen and ·Eskelens. —Bancroft (after Ludewig 1858), Native Races, I, ·454, 1874. (See Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 68, 1858, where it is written "Eskelen, Eslenes. Californian Indians, east of Monterey." Refers to vocabularies from several sources. On p.220, W.W.Turner refers to numerals in Die quinare und vigesimale Zahlmethode, by A.F.Pott, 63,64, 1847.)

See Eslen, Esselen &c

·Eslanagan Esselen?

Eslen rancheria formerly on east side of Carmelo river, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.9, April 20, 1860. (In same article mentioned as "near the 'Pino' towards San Antonio", in 1788.) · Cited by-Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·454, 1874.

Eslenajan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision La Soledad, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

See also Esseleniajan

·Eslanagan Esselen?

·Eslanagan. A village, supposed to be of the Chalone division of the Costanoan family, but possibly Esselenian, formerly connected with Soledad mission, Monterey co., Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 437, 1907**

Eslat

Eslat: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, and in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, La Soledad Mission.- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Eslen (Pl. Eslens or Eslenes) Esselen

Tribe now extinct, formerly living near Monterey. - Voyage of Sutil & Mexicana in 1792, pp. 164-173 (vocab. 172-173), 1802 ~~[illegible]~~ Humboldt, Essai Polit. Nouv. Esp., I, 321, 1811 (spelling quoted from Galeano). Vocabulary of 30 words in Journal of Voyage of Spanish vessels Sutil and Mexicano (reproduced by Albert Gallatin in Trans. Am. Eth. Soc. vol. II, p. 127, 1848). Tribe called by the Spaniards Eslenes.

See Alex. S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Feb. 22 & April 20, 1860 (spelled by Taylor Eslenes, Eselenes, Escelenes, Escellens, & Ecselenas. Humboldt (after Galeano), New Spain, vol. II (3d ed.), 298, 1822 (numerals p. 299). ~~Humboldt~~ Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 454, 1844 (after Humboldt - nothing original).

Latham credits the vocabularies of Rumsen and Eslen to Bourgoing and De La Manon, and states that the Eslen are "called also Ecclemachs". - Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 79, 1854; Ibid. Opuscula, 307, 1860.

See also Escelen, Eskelen, Esselen, Esseleneijan, Ecclemachs, [over

Eslen

Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Eslene.--Ibid, Vol. III, 567, 1875 (classification; name only).

Eslen, Eslenes

Tribe near Monterey Mission, Calif., in 1770.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 175, 1884 (note also "The Eslen chief lived near the spring called Agua Zarca on what was later the rancho of Guadalupe Avila."—after Vallejo).

Esselen or Eslen. -- "Identical with the Huelel of La Soledad Mission." — Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, p. 1 (unpaged), reprinted from Mag. American Hist. April 1882.

VERSO

Eslenes = Eslen

Form attributed to Bourgoing by Latham (Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 79, 1854; Ibid Opuscula, 307, 1860); and by Adelung (Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, p. 202, 205, 1816).

Eslenes. - Galiano, Viage Sutil y Mexicana (1792), Madrid, 164, 1802.

Eslenen. - German form in contents of Adelung's Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, p. IV, 1816.

Eslenes. —Bancroft (after Galiano), Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, pp. 386, 388, 389, 396, 1874; Ibid (after Taylor), 454; Vol. III, 653, 1875 (spoke a Runsien dialect).

See Eslen, Escelen, Esselen, Ecclemachs, Esseleneijan.

[over

Eslenes — Esselen

Vocabulary of 11 words and numerals 1,2,3.--Adelung and Vater (after Bourgoing 1792), Mithridates, vol.III, part 3, 205, 1816.

Eslenen.--Ibid 205 footnote.

Eslènes.--Vocabularies of 30 words "of the Eslènes and of the Runsiènes around Monterey." Numerals on p.51.--M.P.de Lucy-Fossarieu, Les Langues Indiennes de la Californie, 18 ft.note and 19-51 vocabulary #7, 1881. From Voyage of the Sutil and Mexicana in 1792, published at Madrid in 1802.

Eslenes.--"Eskelen, Eslenes. Californian Indians, east of Monterey."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 68, 1858. References to several vocabularies.

See also Eslènes, Eslenen, Eskelen

Eslen, Eslene, Eslenes.-- Spellings in M.G.Vallejo, MS Hist. Calif., Vol. I, pp. 54, 55, 79,88,90, Bancroft Library, 1875.

Eslene,"Eslenes or Escelen" .-- A. Balbi, Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

[OVER]

VERSO

Esligiui

Esligiui: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tsquieu

Esliquini

Esliquini: Rancheria "near Arroyo Grande" mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chliquin.

Esmerilena

Esmerilena: Rancheria on coast [Monterey co.] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ssmerilena

See also Ssmerilena

Esmischue

Chumashan

Esmischue. A former Chumashan village near Purisima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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·Esmischue Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. ·Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·458, 1874.

Esmole

Esmole: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmoli

Esmonimo

Esmonimo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmonimo.

Es-nah-kah'-mus-se Midoo stock.

Name of Ne'-se-non rancheria and inhabitants between North and Middle Forks Cosumnes River, where chief Hunchup lives. Name given me by Gold Hill woman of same tribe. - Corr

Esnajalayegua

Chumashan?

Esnajalayegua, Esnajalegue, Esnajalayegue, Esnaxalayegua, Esnajalayehua: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Snajalayegua

Esnajaleyegue or Shanjaleyuhúe or Esnajalishue: Rancheria of San Buenaventura Mission.--From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877.

Esnalen

Esnalen: Rancheria N of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Esñaugual

Esñaugual: Rancheria mentioned (1820) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Esñaupican Kam-me-i Yuman

Esñaupican: Rancheria"in the San Bernardo rancho" mentioned (1819) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Esnetiltiya

Esnetiltiya: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, 1792-1862.MS.

Esniceu Chumashan

Esniceu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Snicehue

Esnigua Chumashan

Esnigua, Esniguaja, Esniuaja, Essnibuaj, ~~Esniuaja~~: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Chniguas

Esnispele Chumashan

Esnispele. A former Chumashan village near Purisima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. 437 **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 1, p. 437, 1907**

Esnispele

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Esnocyoā

Chumashan?

Esnocyoā; Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Esol

Ennesen

Esol: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Esoysama

Esoysama: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Escoyzama

See also Escoyzama

·Espada

Chumashan

Rancheria ~~discovered~~ visited by Anza in 1776, a few leagues north of Pt. Concepcion, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, footnote 268, 1884. Location apparently at mouth of Cañada el Jollorn - cam

· According to Goycoechea (1796), between San Buenaventura and Purisima, Calif.--Ibid, 672, (just above Point Concepcion.)

"Concepcion, rancheria (Rancho de la Espada)", ½ to 1½ l. N of Pt Conception.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary of Portola's expedition, 1769, and Fages' Voyage), Hist. Calif. I, 144, 1884.

Rancheria de la Espada. -- Indian rancheria of 20 hearths and 250 inhabitants, 2 leagues NW of Pt. Concepcion. See also Concepcion, La Espada (over

Espanc

Espanc: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Espanc 3 times; "Espac or Espam" 1; Aspam 1.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

In canyon which estuary enters and receives the waters of a stream. Visited by the Portola Expd. in 1769 and named Rancheria de la Espada because an Indian stole a sword from a soldier. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs.Acad. Pacific Coast Hist.,vol.2, no.4,211.

Rancheria de la Espada, Concepcion de Maria Santisima. -- Named the place Rancheria de la Espada; I had already named it Concepcion de Maria Santisima. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 151, Mexico, 1874.

Espada. -- Rancheria between San Buenaventura and La Purisima, 19-1/2 leagues W of Santa Barbara. Population in 1796, 12. Chief, Siguiguimacita. -- Phelipe de Goycoechea,Archives of Calif.,Missions, II, 94,[Extracts made for Bancroft Library]

Espada: Spanish name for rancheria Silimastus,mentioned in "Padrones" or Registers of La Purisima Mission,MSS, 1814,1822.

VERSO

Espau — Neŕ-eŕ-ner — Polikla

Espau: Polikla name for Neŕ-ér-ner village on coast between Osegen and Orekw.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, 1925

Mingkekyoding: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See As-spắ-ŏ
See also Espä̆W, Mingkekyoding

Espä'W [= Es-pắW] — Nererner — Poliklan

Espä'W, EspäW, Ä'spa'W: Polikla name for their village about 5 miles north of Orick.--T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol. Vol. 16 No. 5, pp. 207, 261 & maps opposite pp. 226, 260, May 31, 1920.

Hoo-pah name, Mingkekyoding, which see.

See As-spắ-ŏ
See also Äspa'W

Tribe

Name Espe

Standard form Gpe

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Espe Chumashan

Espe: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, 1822, MS.

See Gpe.

Espejatpono

Espejatpono: Rancheria mentioned once (1802) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Espiiluima

Chumashan

Espiiluima. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Espiiluima

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Probably misprint for Esjaluimu

See also Esjaluimu, Xaliluimu, Talihuilimit

Esqueue

Chumashan(?)

Esqueue: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, 1814.

Esquiegue

Esquiegue: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tsquieu.

Esselen

Esselenian

Esselen. A tribe of Californian Indians, constituting the Esselenian family, most of the members of which on the founding of Carmelo mission, near Monterey, in 1770, were brought under civilizing influences, resulting, as was the case with the Indians at all the Californian missions, in their rapid decrease (see *California Indians, Mission Indians, Missions*). A portion of the tribe seems to have been taken to the mission at Soledad, for Arroyo de la Cuesta (MS., B. A. E.) in 1821 says of an Esselen vocabulary obtained by himself, "Huelel language of Soledad; it is from the Esselenes, who are already few." The original territory of the Esselen lay along the coast s. of Monterey, though its exact limits are diversely given. Henshaw (Esselen MS., B. A. E.) states that they lived on the coast s. of Monterey, in the mountains. The Rumsen Indians of the present day at Carmel and Monterey state (Kroeber, MS., Univ. Cal.) that the Esselen originally lived at Agua Caliente (Tassajara springs), which is near the head of Carmel r., in a line between Sur and Soledad. Powell's map (7th Rep. B. A. E.) makes the Esselen territory comprise Sur r., the head of Carmel r., and the country about as far s. as Santa Lucia peak, which is probably approximately correct. In any case the Esselen territory was confined to a limited area and was bordered only by Salinan and Costanoan tribes. La Perouse's statement that it extended more than 20 leagues E. of Monterey is incorrect. Almost nothing is known of the mode of life and practices of the Esselen, but they were certainly similar to those of the neighboring tribes. What little is known in regard to the Esselen language shows it to have been simple and regular and of a type similar to most of the languages of central California, but, notwithstanding a few words in common with Costanoan, of entirely unrelated vocabulary and therefore a distinct stock.

Taylor gives a list of Esselen villages connected with San Carlos mission, namely: Chachat, Coyyo, Fyules, Gilimis, Jappayon, Nennequi, Noptac, Santa Clara, Sapponet, Saccorondo, Tebityilat, Triwta, Tushguesta, Xumis, Yampas, and Yanostas. He mentions also Xaseum, 10 leagues from Carmelo, in the sierra, and Pachhepes near Xaseum, among the Esselen. He gives still other names, such as Excellemaks and Eslanagan; but none of the settlements named by him have been proved to be Esselen and not Costanoan. **Carmelo Eslenes.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Ecclemachs.**—Lamanon in La Perouse, Voy., II, 291, 1797. **Eclemaches.**—Chamisso quoted by

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(over)

Kotzebue, Voy., III, 49, 1821. **Ecselenas.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Ecselenes.**—Ibid. **Ekklemaches.**—Ludewig, Abor. Lang. Am., 68, 1858. **Ensenes.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Escelen.**—Humboldt, Essai Pol., 321, 1811. **Escelenes.**—Mayer, Mexico, II, 39, 1853. **Escellens.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Eselenes.**—Ibid. **Eskelen.**—Ludewig, Abor. Lang. Am., 68, 1858. **Eslen.**—Galiano, Viaje Sutil y Mexicana, 167, 1802. **Eslenes.**—Ibid., 172. **Esselen.**—Henshaw in Am. Anthrop., III, 45, 1890. **Excellemaks.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

VERSO

·Es'-se-len

·Esselen or Ecclemachs

Esselen

·Tribe formerly living south & southeast of Monterey, Calif. -- H. W. Henshaw, American Anthropologist, III, 46-48, Jan. 1890.

Two old Kah'-koon women at Monterey told me (in 1906) that the Es'-se-len lived at or near Hash-shaw'-en in the mts. north or northwest of Tassajara + apparently near Jamesburg — could not locate the place exactly. The language was wholly different from that of the Achesta and Room-se-en, both of which latter were much like Kah'-koon.

See also Kroeber, Languages of coast of Calif. south of San Francisco, Univ. Calif. Pubs: arch. + Eth., vol. 2, 49-68, 1904.

(over)

See also Escelen, Eslen, Esseleneijan, Eskelen, Ecclemachs, Excelen.

·Esseleneijan

Esselen

One of the languages spoken at Soledad Mission. — Arroyo de la Cuesta, 1837. MS in Bancroft Library. (Billings' Bibliog. Languages N. Am. Indians, p. 856, 1885)

See Esselen

1.

Esselen. -- Powell, Linguistic families, p.75, 1891.
"It [the family] is called Esselenian, from the name of the single tribe Esselen, of which it is composed."

Esselen or Eslen. -- "identical with the Huelel of La Soledad Mission." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, p.1 (unpaged), reprinted from Mag. American Hist. April 1882.

Esse[illegible] Esselenes. -- Vocabulary. "The language of the H[illegible] of Soledad Mission is of the Esselenes, of whom already there are not many left. -- Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, MS, 1821.

Esselen: W.D.Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthrop., p.18, Jan-Mar.1927.

VERSO

Esselenian Family

Esselenian

Esselenian Family. A small linguistic stock in w. California, first positively established by Henshaw (Am. Anthrop., III, 45, 1890). At the time of the Spanish settlement, this family, which has become extinct, consisted of a single group, the Esselen, q. v.
=**Esselen.**—Dixon and Kroeber in Am. Anthrop., n. s., v, no. 1, map, 1903. =**Esselenian.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 75, 1891. <**Salinas.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 85, 1856 (includes Gioloco?, Ruslen, Soledad, Eslen, Carmel, San Antonio, and San Miguel, cited as including Eslen); Latham, Opuscula, 350, 1860.

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Es-ser'-er

Poliklan

Es-ser'-er or Es-sler'-er: Polikla village on south bank Klamath River opposite Wetchpek and on west side of mouth of Trinity River. Given me by woman of Ko-tep.-- CSM.

Pah-hip-pre-e-kum: Karok name for Polikla village of Es-ser'-er. Given me by Karok.-- CSM.
Tunchwinta'ching: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Ertlerger, Es-sler'-er, Pah-hip-pre-e-kum (over)

Tunchwintaching

VERSO

Tribe Kamia

Name Esseye

Standard form Asaija

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Identification and remarks Rancheria of "Cullamac" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission.

Esseye Kam-me-i Yuman

Esseye: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Asaijá

Es-sler'-er (or Es-ser'-er) Poliklan

Es-sler'-er: Polikla village on south bank Klamath River opposite Wetchpek and on west side of mouth of Trinity River. Given me by woman of Ko"-tep.--cum

Pah-hip-pre-e-kum: Karok name for Polikla village of Es-ser'-er. Given me by Karok.--cum

Tunchwintá'ching: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Ertlerger, Pah-hip-pre-e-kum

Essmerilena

Essmerilena: Rancheria on coast [Monterey Co.] mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ssmerilena

See also Ssmerilena

Essmimu

Essmimu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gmimu

Esstaquel

Esstaquel: Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission near the Tulares [tule marshes], mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Esstaquel, Estaquel, Eztaquel, Elstaquel.-- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Estaquil, Estaquel, Eztaquel, Elstaquel

Estacamo

Estacamo, Estacamu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo. MS, 1772-1823.

See Stacamo

Estacotocol

Estacotocol: Rancheria mentioned once (1799) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Extatjoto.

Estagua Kam-me-i Yuman

Estagua: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (142 Indians). Spellings: Estagua, Ystagua. Spanish name La Soledad. -- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, NS, 1769-1822.

Estait Chumashan

Estait. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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See also El Bulito Estait

Estait — Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft, Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Estait. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

El Bulito..Estait. -- Rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel 14-1/2 leagues W of Santa Barbara. [On Bulito Creek] Population in 1796, 68; Chief, Tulalá. -- Phelipe de Goicoechea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif. State Papers, Missions, II, 94, Extracts made for Bancroft Library.

(over)

See also El Bulito Estait

Es-ta-ké-wach — Pit River

Tribe in Hot Spring Valley, Modoc Co., Calif. Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 267, 1877.

Name from es-ta-ke, hot spring,

Estakéwach:-- Powell after Powers Linguistic Families, p.98, 1891.

See also Astakaywas and Astakywich

Estait.-- "Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism."-- Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 10, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Estait; Rancheria, mentioned in mission records of La Purisima Mission(71 Indians). Spellings: Estait 64 in Register 1799-1804; Estait 8 times in Register 1804-6; Estait, Estaite in Register, 1822; Estait, Estayt, Stait in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834. Spanish name Bulito.

VERSO

Estanislao

Mewan

Chief for whom were named Stanislaus River and County.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 792, 1885; Ibid III, 110, 1885.

Estanislao.--Hittell, Hist.Calif., II, 116,117,118, 1885. (Same chief).

"Estanislao, whose rancheria was where Knight's Ferry now is." His tribe lived on banks of Stanislaus R. Indian name of stream was La-kish-um-na.-Frank T.Gilbert, History of Calif., Vol.I of History of Butte Co., Calif., by Harry L.Wells, p.27, 1882. (Two vols.in one.)

See also Stanislaus

Estaquil

Estaquil: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Estaquel: Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission near the 'Tulares' [tule marshes] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
See Esstaquel.

Estaquel: Rancheria E of San Miguel Mission, mentioned in Mision de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862. See Staquel.

See also Estaquel, Esstaquel, Eztaquel, Elstaquel, Staquel

Estemactatimi

Estemactatimi: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Stemectatimi

Estep Chumashan

Estep. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Estep; Rancheria mentioned in Mission Records of La Purisima Mission(10 Indians). Spellings: Estep 3 times, Step 7 in Register, 1799-1804; Estep 2, Step in Register 1804-6; Estep in Register 1822, Estep, Estepe in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.

Estero

Hoo-koo-e-ko?

Name used by Langsdorff for one of the coast tribes of middle California, represented at Mission Dolores, San Francisco, at the time of his visit, in March 1806. Name given him by the Padres and probably meant for the Hoo-koo-e-ko of the entrance to Tomales Bay, called by the Spaniards Estero Americano. – Langsdorff, Voyages & Travels (1803-1807), London, vol. 2, 163, 1813.

Estero

Estero. An unidentified tribe mentioned by Langsdorff (Voy., II, 163, 1814) as inhabiting the coast of California.

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Es-tish'-chem'-měh — Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek.

Told me by h'Wilkut. - [illegible]

Iltistcemī [= Il^{c}-tis-tshim-me].--Mentioned by Goddard in Chilula Texts, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 7, p. 375, 1914.

See also Iltistcemī

Estmimo

Estmimo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmimu.

Estocoloco

Chumashan

Estocoloco. A Chumashan village on one of the northern Santa Barbara ids., Cal., in 1542.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.
Coloco.—Cabrillo, op. cit., 186. **Estilococo.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

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See also Coloco

Estocoloco

Chumashan

Estocoloco.-- One of three rancherias discovered by Cabrillo on one of the Santa Barbara Islands called by the Indians Nicalque [probably Santa Rosa]. Later spoken of in the Cabrillo Narrative as Coloco. -- B. Smith, Voyage of Cabrillo (1542), in Colecion Documentos, Fla., I,186, 1857.
Estilococo.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer,April 17,1863. (after Smith,1857).
Estocoloco, Coloco.-- Archaeology Wheeler Survey, VII, p. 311,312, 1879. Same spelling, G. Eisen, Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids., 11, 1904. (after Wheeler Survey).
Estoloco, Coloco.-- Yarrow, Appendix H, Wheeler Survey, 319, 1876.

Note: Not to be confused with Coloc, another rancheria discovered by Cabrillo on the mainland.

See also Estilococo, Estoloco, Coloco

"Estocoloco (or Coloco)".-- On Santa Rosa Id.-- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 73,1884. (after Cabrillo's Voyage, apparently Wheeler Survey).

VERSO

·Estoloco Chumashan

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown) Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p319, 1876. Spelled ·Estocoloco by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage in 1542.--Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879.

See Estocoloco, Estilococo, Coloco

·Estuc

Chumashan

Estuc. A former Chumashan village near San Marcos, in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

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Estucu

Chumashan

Estucu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Stucu

Estuc: Rancheria formerly near San Marcos, Santa Barbara region, Calif.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24,1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Stucu, Stucú, Stuc, Tucu, Tucui

E-swhedip

Karok

E-swhedip.--G.W.Taggart (Indian interpreter) in a letter to Walter Van Dyke, dated Orleans Bar, Dec.3, 1856, gives E-swhedip as the 16th of 19 Indian villages on Klamath River between Bluff Creek and Indian Creek.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer,March 23, 1860.

See Ish́-we-diṕ-te
See also Ishwidip

E'-tā-din'-nuk'-ă-nŭ — Hak'wil-kut'-kă — Athabaskan

E'-tā-din'-nuk'-ă-nŭ. – Hoopa name for related Smith River Hawunkwut. Told me by old Mrs Jack (Hoopa) in Hoopa Valley, Calif. July 1934. – C.H.M.

E-tah'-me — Achomawe

Tribe at ~~Fall River~~ Big Valley, Lassen Co., Calif. Name given me in Sept. 1905 by Pit River Indians at Susanville, Calif. – C.H.M.

Later. – The Modesse and Achomawe tell me that E-tah'-me is a nickname applied to the Modesse by the Fall River Achomawe. – C.H.M.

E-tah'-chin Karok

E-tah'-chin. — Name given me for Karok tribe by old Hoopa woman (Mrs Jack) at Hoopa Valley in July 1934.—C.H.M.

E-tah'-me-ah'-me

E-tah'-me-ah'-me: Mŏ-des'-se name for all tribes near ocean. Told me by William Hulsey, full-blood Mŏ-des'-se Indian, in 1923.--C.H.M.

Etay

Etay or Tay: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, 1792-1862. MS.

See Tay.

Etcakoʻlūm (:Etsh-ah-koʻ-loom) Hookooeko Mewan.
Hookooeko village mentioned by Barrett as on E shore of Tomales Bay about 2 miles south of Marshall. – Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 308, 1908.

? Alechacolom, Chacolom

See also Echacolom, Echaclom, Hechacolom, Etchacolom

Etchacolom Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Etchacolom: Spellings (for rancheria) in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (15 Indians, 1817-1822): rancheria Echacolom 8 times; rancheria Echaclom 4; rancheria Hechacolom 1; Etchacolom 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably same as Alechocolom, Alaechacolom, Chacolom in same Book of Baptisms.]

See Etch-ah-kó-loom
See also Echaclom, Hechacolom, Etcakólūm, Echacolom

Etchacooti

Etchacooti: Rancheria mentioned repeatedly in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (16 Indians). Spellings: Echajutti 5 times; Echacuti 3; Etchacooti 1; Hechajutti 1; Hechacutti 3; Chuguti 1; Echasutti 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Echacuti, Echajutti, Hechajutti, Hechacutti, Chuguti, Echasutti

Etch'-a-tam'-mal Hoo-koo-e-ko Me'wan

Hookooeko village at or near the present site of Nicasio. --Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.356, June 1907.

Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (7 Indians, 1817-1820): "rancheria of Echatamal" 4 times; Echatamal 1; Hechatamal 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Echatamal, Echacamal, Hechatamal

Etcon

Esselen? Ennesen?

Etcon: Rancheria on coast ("playa S.C.") mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

E-tcu'-lit Huss Athapaskan

E-tcu'-lit or E-tc'u'-lĭt: Mentioned by Dorsey as being south of "Tc'ĕs-çlt'ĭc-tûn", and "probably identical with the 'Tolowas' of the white people." Tutu name = E-tcu'-lit or E-tc'u'-lĭt; Naltunne tunne name = Tc'ĕs-qan'-me.--J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, Vol. 3, No. 10, p. 236, Sept. 1890.

See Ā'-choo-lik
See also Tc'ĕs-qan'-me

Etelombro

Etelombro: Rancheria mentioned (1837) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Ē'tem (Ā'tem) Mewan

Old Hookooeko village at Petaluma.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 310, 1908.

E-tĕ-wah'-kah Shaste Shastan

E-tĕ-wah'-kah: One of the various pronunciations given me by the Shaste for It'-te-wuk'-kah, the name for their large village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Horse Creek. See It'-te-wuk'-kah.

See It'-te-wuk'-kah

Etiax: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822.

See Ytiax.

Tribe

Name Et-in-po

Standard form Enipeu

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source C. H. Merriam, Information from a woman from Ko-tep.

Identification and remarks

Etmiligua

Etmiligua: Rancheria on the coast mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

E-toot-ko

Poliklan

E-toot-ko: Karok name for Polikla village of Pek-tắ-ow (=Pek-tool) on south bank Klamath River at mouth of Trinity and opposite Wetchpek. Given me by Karok.--cmm

See Pek-tắ-ow
See also Pek-tow, Pec-tow, Pac-ta, Pekwuteu, Pekwuwutl, Peck-tool th

Ē-tŏ-wah'-kah Shastan

Ē-tŏ-wah'-kah.--See It'-te-wah'-kah.

See E-te-wah'-kah.

EtpidoL wotpërōL Soo-lah'-te-luk

EtpidoL wotpërōL: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on Gunther Island in Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14 p. 286, 1918.

Site 68 on accompanying map.

[Loud gives Atberol as name obtained by Kroeber & Waterman for this same site, p. 294.]

See also Atberol

E't-sah-kah'-re-hē'-wah Shaste Shastan

E't-sah-kah'-re-hē'-wah: Shaste rancheria on Moffit Creek, east of Scott Valley, Siskiyou County. (Below Hah'-soo-rī') Told me by Shasta Jake who, originally a Shasta Valley Indian, later lived on Moffit Creek. - C.H.M.

E-tsah'-tah Ahchoomawe

Modesse name for related tribe or band in Goose Valley. Given me by Modesse at Big Bend Pit River. - CHM

The closely related Ah choo mow'-we of Fall River gave me the name of the Goose Valley band as E-chat'-tah-we. - CHM

Etscoy

Etscoy: Rancheria mentioned four times in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Escooy

Esselen?
Emmesen?

Etsmal

Etsmal: Rancheria on coast [Monterey Co.] NW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ejmal

Etsmál: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (88 Indians). Spellings: Etsmál 37 times; Etzmal 9; Esmal 2; Chmal 11; Chsmal 10.-- Misionde San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, 1792-1862. MS.

See also Ejmal

Ēt-sow" 'Hwilkut Athapaskan

Ēt-sow": Ner-er'-ner name for the lowest (most northwestern) village of the 'Hwilkut (called by them Ho-wing'-kut. It is on or near Redwood Creek not far from the intertribal boundary between the 'Hwilkut and the Ner-er'-ner. Given me at Trinidad by native Ner-er'-ner.-- C.H.M.

See Ho-wung'-ah-kut
See also Howunakut, Xōwûnnakût

Ē't-sow-ootch'-e-rah Shaste Shastan

Ē't-sow-ootch'-e-rah: Shaste name for their old village in Scott Mountains high up on Duzel Creek, above Ip-sah'-wah-kow' (under Skukum Rock, It-sow'-che-rah).- C.H.M.

Etsquieu

Etsquieu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tsquieu.

Et'-tah-kah Shaste Shastan

Et'-tah-kah: Shaste name for their village on north side Klamath River 1½ miles above Horse Creek.-Cam.

Ettara

Ettara: Spelling for rancheria on Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission, 1818-1829, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Ettatac?

Ettatac

Ettatac: Spelling for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission, 1818-1829, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Ettara?

Etuachicoo

Etuachicoo: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1830) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Etxiuchiuchiu Chumashan

Etxiuchiuchiu: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822.

See Cchiucchiuc.

Esselen?
Ennesen

Etzmal

Etzmal: Rancheria on coast [Monterey Co.] NW of San Antonio Mission mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ejmal , Etsmal

Etzmal: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS 1792-1862.

See also Ejmal

Miyakma
Yukean

Eukas See Uke and Yuke
Round Valley tribe as written by Capt. Austin Wiley in 1864.—
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 136, 1865.

"Eukio or Yukio" Pomoan

"Ukiah derives its name from the Eukio or Yukio tribe of Indians, who dwelt in the valley when it was first visited by the whites."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 94, 1891.

Se Yo'-ki-ah

·E'-ukshikni See Eo'cskinne & Klamath Lootooamian

Klamath Lake Indians. - Gatschet, Indian Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 165, 165, 1877. (From e-ush, lake, referring to Big Klamath Lake). Same spelling by Gatschet in Am. Nat. Vol. 13, No. 8, p. 476, August 1879.

·E'-ukshikni or Klamath Lake Indians; Ya'-aga, their main settlement on lower part of Williamson River. - Gatschet, Songs of the Modoc Indians, Am. Anthrop. VII, p. 29, Jan. 1894.

·É-ukshikni.--"The Klamaths' own name is É-ukshikni, 'Klamath Lake People'"-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.90, 1891.

See also E-oc-skinne, Ouxcane, Oukskenah

E'-ukshikni ma'klaks — Lutuamian

E'-ukshikni ma'klaks (abbreviated E'-ukshikni, E'-ukskni, Ä-uksni): Given by Gatschet as name used by Klamath Lake Indians for themselves.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer.Eth.,Vol.2, Pt. 1, p. xxxiv, xxxvi, 1890.
Spelled also Ä'-ukskni, Ä'-ushkni, Ibid, Vol.2,Pt.2, p.31.

See E'-ook'-shik-ne
See also Eo'cskinne, Ouxcane, Oukskenah

Eurocs] ~~(= down)~~ see U-rok or Yu'-rok — Po-lik'-lah

Tribe on Klamath river between Weitspek and the coast (& along the coast ~~for [illegible]~~) Calif. Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, vol.1, p327, 336, 444, 1874; III, 1875, 641.
Eurok.- Gatschet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 163, 1877.

Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, VIII, 328, April 1872; Ibid 425 May 1872; Ibid 530-539 June 1872.

Eurocs.-- Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and So. Am.), 460, 475, 1878 (quoted by Powell, Linguistic Families, p.90, 1891) ~~as one of the tribes included under the geographic group Klamath~~).

See Yu'rok, U-rok, Eurok, Eurooks

Eurok **Po-lík-lah**

Eurok.-- Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 163, 1877 (quoted by Powell, Linguistic Families, p.131, 1891).

See also Eurocs, Yurok, Eurooks,

Eurooks [Yurok=Poliklan] **Poliklan**

Eurooks: Given as tribe living at and about the forks of the Trinity and Klamath rivers. -- Sacramento Daily Transcript Oct. 28, 1850.

See also Eurocs, Eurok, Yurok, U-rok

Eutahs — Shoshonean

of New Mexico."--Bancroft (after Schoolcraft, 1860), Native Races, I, 464, 1874.

Eutaws.--Ibid (after Farnham, 1843), p.465; "reside on both sides of the Eutaw or Anahuac mountains, they are continually migrating from one side to the other."

"Eutahs of New Mexico."--In population table of tribes of Utah territory.--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 498, 1855.

See also Utas, Utahs, Utes, Eutaws

Eutaw — Shoshonean

Eutaw Indians: Capt. T. L. Brent in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1, 31st Cong., 2d Sess. pt. 2, p. 292, 1850. (No information)

Eutaws: L. W. Hastings, Emigrants Guide to Oregon & Calif. 148, 1845.

See also Utah, Yuta &c

·Eutaws Shoshonean

The Eutaws "reside on both sides of the Eutaw or Anahuac mountains, they are continually migrating from one side to the other."--Bancroft (after Farnham, 1843), Native Races, I, 465, 1874.

·"The Yutas or Eutaws are one of the most extensive nations of the West, being scattered from the north of New Mexico to the borders of Snake River and Rio Colorado."--Ibid (after Gregg, 1850), 465.

Eutaw Indians.--Capt. Bonneville, when in Bear R. Valley, SE Idaho, Nov. or Dec. 1834, had as neighbors "a band of Eutaw Indians, who were encamped higher up on the river. They are a poor tribe, that, in a scale of the various tribes inhabiting these regions, would rank between the Shoshonies and the Shoshokoes or Root Diggers; though more bold and warlike than the latter. . This band and

See also Utes, Utahs, Yutas

(over

·Eutaws Shoshonean

Of New Mexico.—Brent, (Capt. Thos. L.) Sen. Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Cong., 2d Sess. p.294, 1850.

·Eutaw tribe.--Whittlesey, Ibid, p.299 (in Taos Valley).

"Eutaws. (See Utahs.)"--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, I, 523, 1851. (Population tables.)

Eutaws.--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 611 (population table), 1853.

Eutaws.--"The Eutaws of the Great Salt Lake."--P.G.S. Ten Broeck, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, 88, 1854. (Speaks of their visiting the Moqui Indians.)

See also Utahs, Utes, Yutahs,

[OVER]

Eutaw Indians--cont.

the Shoshonies were at deadly feud."--Washington Irving, Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, 400, 1852, revised edition. Written Eutaws on pp.403, 404, and following.

Eutaws: Spelling in Jefferson (Missouri) Inquirer, Nov. 12, 1846.

Eutaw Indians: Spelling in Niles' National Register, Vol.75, p. 336, May 23, 1849. Also Ibid, 63: 356, Feb.4,1843.

Eutaw Indians, Eutaws.-- Charles A. Geyer, Notes on the Vegetation and General Character of the Missouri and Oregon Territories, Hooker's London Journal of Botany, 5: 29, 1846.

[OVER]

VERSO

Euteax Shoshonean

Euteax: Mentioned as roving tribe in Grand River region.--
Jeffersonian Republican, 7:No.420, August 8,1835.

See also Utahs, Utes, Yutahs

·Eu-tem-pe-che's [typographer for En-tem-pe-che] Piute
Tribe mentioned by Major H.W. Wessells in 1853 as in the Kanneah River region. — House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. p. 32, 1857.

See Em-tim-bitch.

Shoshonean

E'-ve-ah-tem Serrano

Cahuilla name for themselves. Given me by Cahuilla Indian at Banning in San Gorgonio Pass Oct. 1907.-CHM Later: The above is a mistake. The Cahuilla tell me that E'-ve-ah-tem means 'Easterners' and may apply to any tribe east of the person speaking.-CHM.

E'-wah'-pe Karok

E'-wah'-pe: Konome'ho name for the Karok.-CHM.

E'-wah'-pe: Shasta name for upper Karok (at Happy Camp).-CHM.

Karok

Ē'-wah'-pē

Shasta name for Karok tribe at Happy Camp on Klamath River.

Given me by Shasta in Upper Klamath Canyon, & later by Shasta of Shasta & Yreka valleys. — Curtin.

See also Oh-waukee

Ē'wapaii (Prob. Ā'-wahp-pi-ē) Lekahtewut. Mewan

Mewan village site mentioned by Barrett as near Valleyford, Marin Co. — Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 309, 1908.

·Ewinte Shoshonean

Tribe of Utahs.--Bancroft (after Wilson in Schoolcraft, 1857), Native Races, I, 463, 1874; one of 7 tribes. (See Schoolcraft, Ind.Tribes, VI, 697, 1857.)

Ewinte: Band of Utahs. 50 lodges.-- H.R. 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Ex. Doc. 17, p. 185, 1850.

Uinta

·E'wū (=A'-woo) Hoo-koo-e-ko Mewan

Old Hookooeko village given by Barrett as 3 miles north of San Rafael. - Ethno-Geog. Lamo, 309, 1908.

Tribe

Name Exaxa

Standard form Axaxa

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission.

Exáxa

Exáxa: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See **Axaxa**

· Excelen See Esselen

Esselen

One of seven tribes at Monterey in 1811, according to Padres; Also given as name of dialect at mission

1 One of the two languages ~~of~~ spoken at San Carlos (Monterey) ~~Indians (mission)~~ in 1811. Kroeber ~~s footnote~~ says: "The Esselen language is extinct. All that is known of it is collected in a paper on the Languages of the Coast of California South of San Francisco".(2d vol. present series).

~~From A~~ Mission Record of ~~the~~ California Indians (1811), ~~a~~ Ms. in Bancroft Library, ed. by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 8, 20, 2, May 1908, ~~21~~. 20 & 21

Original (dated 1811 or 1812) in Archives de la Mission de Santa Barbara. (Extract, Bancroft Library, I, 124, 1876).

See Esselen

· Excellmaks See Ecclemachs

Eslen rancheria in vicinity of Monterey, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.9, April 20, 1860.(Located "en la alta de la Sierra hacia el mar".

See Ekklemaches,

Esselen ?
Ennesen ?

Excual

Excual: Rancheria on the coast [Monterey c.] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. in Lamaca
[Note: Lamaca is mentioned repeatedly in these records.]
See Exgual

See also Exgual

Esselen
Ennesen

Exgual

Exgual: Rancheria on the coast [Monterey c.] mentioned in Book of Baptiama, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Excual, Exgual.-- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A.Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878. in Lamaca
[Note: Lamaca is mentioned repeatedly in these records.]

See also Excual

Exmimu

Exmimu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmimu

Exmonimo

Exmonimo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmonimo.

Expili

Expili: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Spile

Esselen
Ennesen?

Expinit

"Expinit (en Lima): Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Lima is mentioned many times in these records, and located toward Monterey from San Antonio.]

Extajamu

Extajamu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Stacamo

Extajuayo

Extajuayo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Stjahuayo.

Extatjoto

Extatjoto: Rancheria mentioned once (1796) in Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

See Estacotocol

Extimuxa

Extimuxa: Rancheria mentioned once (1794) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Ex'xeien Esselen

Ex'xeien, "Ex'seien or La Piedra".--Esselen dialect and rancheria. MS vocabulary of Esselen language obtained by A. Pinart, 1878. No. 35053, Bancroft Library

Apparently Pinart regarded the dialect of this rancheria as somewhat different from that of the Esselen proper [of Hachomen], which may have been the case — C.H.M.

See also Ekkheya, Ekgiagan, Egeac?

Esselen?
Ennesen?

Exzasomu

Exzasomu: Rancheria on the coast [Monterey Co.] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Stacami?

Eyahuay: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision deSan Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Yguai

Eyalahuas

Eyalahuas: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Eyulahuas

Eyeguay: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See Yguai.

Eyiloas

Eyiloas: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Eyulahuas

·E-yó-ko chum-mi

Pomoan

·E-yó-ko chum-mi: Name given me by Pomoan Mah-kah-mo chum-mi (of Cloverdale Valley) for Healdsburg tribe, whose proper name is Kah-tah-we chum-mi.--

The Potter Valley Po-mó-kĕ-chah gave me Yó-ke as the name for the Healdsburg tribe.--

See Kah-tah-we chum-mi
See also Yó-ke, Wé-sah hah-kā-atch-mah

Eyulahuas

Eyulahuas: Tribe of the Tulares mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (51 Indians). Spellings: Eyulahuas, Eyiloas, Eyalahuas. Sileunat is mentioned as place where rancheria Eyiloas was located. -- Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Ezjaliuilimu

Ezjaliuilimu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866.

See Jalihuilimu.

Esselen?
Ennesen?

Ezquem

Ezquem: Rancheria about 4 leagues from San Antonio Mission, through the territory of Quiguil, which is toward the N, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Squem

See also Squem

Eztaquel

Eztaquel: Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission near the Tulares [tule marshes], mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Esstaquel

See also Esstaquel, Estaquel, Estaquil, Elstaquel

Ezzanam

Ezzanam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Scanam